RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 158— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
3 July	MOREA ..		10,018
10 "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
31 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA*	16,585
14 "	CHINA ..		7,952
21 "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 "	KASHMIR ..		8,982
18 "	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		16,602
9 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 "	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 "	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 "	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
3 "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	11,430
22 "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 "	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 "	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,500
19 "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 "	RAWALPINDI ..	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
12 "	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 "	RAZMAK Fi.		16,602
23 "	CHINA S A..		7,952
26 "	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA.		16 227
9 "	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 "	RAZMAK i ..		16,602
23 "	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 "	MOOLTAN ..		20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
i Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
F First Class Passengers only.
S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
(A) The "China" will call at Karachi leaving that Port on the 24th March.
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 14th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £130
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th "	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th "	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA

1926		
15th July	NAGPORE	..Straits. China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	..China & Japan
14th "	NARKUNDA	..Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
7th July	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
7th "	BARALA	Buserh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th "	VARSOVA	Buserh via Karachi

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buserh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.		Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA	MARU	6785	27 June	13 July
*SADO	MARU	5898	28 June	10 July
SYDNEY	MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
TOYOOKA	MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA	MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
xTacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,350	1 July	10 July
*Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kavasaki	5,863	9 July	23 "
*Celebes Maru ..	G. Gotoh	5,863	24 "	6 Aug.
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimasaki	4,366	29 "	12 "
*Honolulu Maru ..	....	5 751	8 Aug.	22 Aug.

x Passenger Steamer.
* Calls at Shanghai.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.
"BHARATvr
one will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738
Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg:. Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 9,64,608.
Investments in Government and Approved securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : : BOMBAY

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per [illegible]. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
WHO KNOWS
What is going to happen?
But
1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!
By
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.
2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with [illegible] to 10 Re. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!
! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES!
Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. [illegible]
NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.
COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY

"B. C. P. W." ASVAN— Best Nervine Tonic.
"B. C. P. W." PYREX— Malaria Specific.
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all Chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, well up in History, Persian-knowing preferred. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, Kothari High School, Kadi.
A R3461

WANTED—PARTNER to stay with a gentleman in comfortable room for Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 1741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3456

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER TYPIST, from 9 to 5. Salary Rs. 75 p.m. Apply Box No. 1742, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3457

WANTED—One Hindu experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, retired in preference for private practice at Jubbulpore, free quarters and Dispensary room in the heart of the city:—Apply to RAI BAHADUR DR. S. N. BARAT, Retired Civil Surgeon, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore.
A R3430

WANTED—CANDIDATES for the Overseer and SUB-OVERSEER CLASSES. Apply to the MANAGER, Howett Engineering School, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3383

WANTED for an Indian State in Upper India, a qualified ASSISTANT ENGINEER with some experience of construction of up-to-date Buildings. Pay Rs. 250/. Apply Box No. 1739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26904

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R3429

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED— A VETERINARY ASST. SURGEON for the Kangundi Zemindar to take charge of Poultry Farming, Cattle and Sheep Breeding operations. The salary will be Rs. 60 per mensem plus 50 per cent. of the profits accruing from the Sheep and Poultry operations. A man with some years of experience will be preferred. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. K. J. V. NAIDU, Zemindar of Kangundi, Kuppam Post, N. Arcot Dt., Madras Presidency.
A R3460

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyco, Rawalpindi.
B T.E.

EDUCATIONAL.

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The finest results achieved by this Institute this year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The new Session has already commenced from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort Bombay.
M26773

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-3. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag. Dist.
P R3426

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

300 "MYSORE SPECIALS" AGARBATTIS for Rs. 3 post free from M. G. VENKATA RAO, Bangalore City.
T R3427

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/-, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F. R3156

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE following MACHINERIES are FOR SALE at The New China Mills, Ltd., at Sewree:—
24 Roller-cards; 2 Drawing-frames, 6 Pairs Mule-machines; 7 Flat-cards; 2 Slubbing-frames.
Apply for the full particulars to THE MILL MANAGER.
R3443

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

CERTIFICATES No. 8040/44 for twenty-five Shares No. 3951/75 in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Chhaganlal Visram are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Company within one month from this day, after which duplicates will be issued.
R3459

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

AMENDMENT OF DOCKS BY-LAW NO. 96.

THE ATTENTION OF IMPORTERS is invited to the amended provisions of Docks By-Law No. 96 published in "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 24th June, 1926, in accordance with which owners applying for delivery of goods from the Docks transit sheds and Bonded Warehouses shall with effect from 1st AUGUST, 1926, be required to prepare an extra copy of the Import Bill of Entry printed in red ink superscribed "BILL OF ENTRY FOR PORT TRUST USE" and this copy must be presented at the Docks Offices accompanied by the Customs Import Bill of Entry and wharfage chappa.

For further particulars, application should be made to the undersigned's Office at Ballard Road.

C. N. RICH,
Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Docks.

2nd July, 1926. 26905

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Bai GANGABAI, widow of Shah Nathu Ratansey, late of Bombay, Cutch Dossa Oswal Jain, residing at Hemraj Kharsey's house at Dongri Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

SHAH DEVJI NATHUBHAI and GOVINDJI NATHUBHAI, both of Bombay, Cutch Dossa Oswal Jains, merchants, residing at Hemraj Kharsey's house at Dongri Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort, two of the executors under the Will of the said Bai Gangabai, Deceased. ...Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of June, 1926.
Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
26900

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

By order of Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Hirachand Jasaji, Receiver appointed by a Decree dated 27th April, 1926, passed by the High Court in Suit No. 300 of 1926 (Jasaji Devaji vs. Aboobhai Jusabhai) and on account and at the risk of Aboobhai Jusabhai, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th July, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort:—

3 bunches Pearls weighing about 112 chavs.

9 Pearls weighing about 65 chavs.

2 bundles of Pearls weighing about 18¼ tanks 112 chavs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, GODREJ AND LIONS MAKE SAFE, ETC.

By order of the mortgagee in possession and account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Office furniture, etc.

Roll top office table, writing tables, panel door cupboards, glass door cupboards, counters made to order D. quality Godrej safe 36 by 24, Lions safe with stands, typewriters, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, ETC.

By the order of J. P. Ogorman, Esq., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of late Mr. Pirojsha Dinshaw Bode, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th July, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Gold watches, chains, charms, lockets, coins, buttons, links, silver chains, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 10,000 TONS OF EARTH.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 5 of 1926 (Mariambai vs. Allana Fateh Mahomed), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—

About 5000 cwt. earth lying at Ita Bunder, Mazagon, Port Trust Land.

About 3000 Tons earth at Kathi Charan Ghogha, Bhavnagar.

About 4,000 tons at Mora, near Juma Musjid, Ghoga, Bhawnagar.

About 3000 tons at Chitra, Bhownagar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS THE FUN! AN AVALANCHE OF LAUGHS
HAROLD LLOYD IN 'NOW OR NEVER'
3 REEL COMEDY.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes THE DERBY.
Time 6-30 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA—ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT and During this Week
Sharda Film Company
Presents
"GULAB THE VIRTUOUS"
Featuring
Miss MARY and Miss TARA
ALSO BEAUTIFUL
STAGE DANCE
BY
Miss SHANTADEVI.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
NEW CHARNI ROAD

NOVELTY CINEMA
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO.'S BEST PICTURE
BHAKTA PRALLAHAD.
DON'T FAIL
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.
RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Maharashtra Film Co.'s
"BHAKTA PRAHALAD"
Time and Rates as Usual.

VIEL-O-PHONE Portables.

Oak or walnut polished Teak wood Cabinet World Renowned SWISS Make Worm drive, Helical winding Latest Type Motor, Arrangements to hold records in the top of the machine, Full Swing Nickel Plated Tone Arm, EXPRESSION sound box giving Sweet, Loud and Clear Tone.

	Rs. a. p.
Model No. 505 Single Spring Motor	75-0-0
„ „ 506 Double Spring Motor	90-0-0

Delivered Free at any Railway station in India.

THE
VIEL-O-PHONE Co.,
Head Office & Factory, Mahim, BOMBAY, 16.
Branches:—
CALCUTTA 46, Central Avenue South
MADRAS 21, Baker Street, G. T. s.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we
(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—22014.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Back, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per grose. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PRIMAPHONE
PORTABLE MODELS.

Primaphone Portable Models are compact and real Portables in their true sense. In travelling by Rail or on Boardshiper on Picnic they are your most enjoyable Travelling Companions. Built of solid wood polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut, protected with Nickelled Corners fitted with Leather covered Steel Handle; and two Nickelled Locks; with separate compartment for carrying 12 ten Inch Records; equipped with most reliable all stee Swiss Motor Nickelled Tonearm and Imperial Sound Box.

Model No. 152 Single Spring Motor Rs. 70
" " 155 Double " " " 80
Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.
Sole Distributors for India Burma & Ceylon.
Bombay Phono General Agency,
520-522, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 23458.
Telegrams: Primaphone

REGD.
BIRJAYA RASAYANA

World's best tonic and vitalizer. It combines the ancient Indian recipes with the latest discoveries of modern science. It infuses new life and vitality to the weak and impotent. Strongly recommended in cases of absence of vigour, relaxation, feebleness and premature senility. Its stimulating power is so great that even an old man will feel the vigour of a youth. For increasing the retentive power it stands unrivalled. No drug can equal it far less surpass it. Trial will convince you.

S. Biswas, Berhampore:—Your medicine has again enabled me to enjoy connubial happiness.
B. Mittra Nadia:—Very effective. It is a gift to impotence.
H. Sarbadhikary, Gorakhpur:—Simply astonished at the marvellous effects.
T. Gopalam, Madras:—Regained my virility by your renowned Medicine alone.
Price—Ordinary Rs. 5, with musk, Gold and Makaradhwaja Rs. 10.
Local Stimulant—To be used externally in case of advanced impotency Rs. 5, V.P.P. extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
21, Sukia Street
Post Box 11435 (B.C.), CALCUTTA.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

M. Kannan Brothers
Weaving Establishment.
Chowa, CANNANORE.
(Winners of certificates in Indian Exhibitions)
Manufacturers of reliable and up-to-date Cotton, Silk and mercerised, Coatings and Shirtings, Bedsheets, Towels and Dhoties of various kinds and colours
WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS
to represent the Bombay Presidency and Upper provinces. Cash security of Rs. 150/- and previous experience essential.
M. KANNAN,
Manager.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

SHARE BAZAR.

Cotton mill shares remained firm and improved to Rs. 10 in Dyeing and Fazalbhoy. The monsoon is generally quiet all right in whole of the Presidency and Central Provinces and Berar, the future of the industries is now hopeful and market now may have a steadier tone it depends upon the August monsoon and if that is all right market may have a steady rise of 20 per cent. We recommend to go in only well managed mills, we quote for B Dyeing at Rs. 882/8, Fazal at Rs. 847/8, Pearls 463/12, Crescent 171/4, Indore at Rs. 395, Century 367/8, Colaba 128/12, New Great 286/4, Simplex at Rs. 110, Nagpore at Rs. 512/6 and Swadeshi 480.

In miscellaneous Tata Power was in very good demand and remain closed at Rs. 545. There were rise in power to Rs. 30 (thirty). Hydro and Andhra Valley were in slight demand.

In Defd. and Ord. Tata I.U.S. Co. Ltd., was steady for whole of the day.

Bank shares remained unchanged.

Bombay July 5th.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Dividend	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	Rs. 50	2 ½	81 8
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	58
Central	25	1¼	26 12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1682 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	425
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	12	4
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	24 8
Indian Cement O.	350	50	
Katni Cement O.	100	55	
Katni Cement D.	40	135	
Punjab Cement O.	10	4	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	41

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	925
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	116 X-D
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	90
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	98
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	92
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	103 8
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	707½ XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	73

STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		190
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		250
Scindia Steam	15—0—14	Y—9—8	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		692 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		980
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	120
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity	100	6	55
Surat Electricity	100		65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1027 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	920
Tata Power O.	1,000		545
Tata Power P.	1,000		770

PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500		250
Fort	475		150
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000		1050
New Mofussil P.	400	40	515
New Prince of Wales	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	40	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		172 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		20
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	482 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	135
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0 4 0	5 8
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		170
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75
Mckenzie	100	30	320
New Union Floor Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	705
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	700
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100		128
Tata Iron Defd.	30		58 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		28 4
Thatker	50		125
Telephone	50	nil	26 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India	50	22-8	750
Jupiter	15		5
New India	25	ly	20 8
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1020
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5

MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100		40
Apollo	50		6 4
Assur Virjee	100		3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	882 8

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of sieve prises have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Sieve complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Pressure water given extra.
D. R. WAGLE,
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Bombay Industrial	100		7
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150
Broach Fine Counts	250		35
Century	100	20y	367 8
Central India O.	100	16	512 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100		45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		127 8
Coorla	100		140
Crescent	100	nil	171 4
Currimbhoy	250		300
David	500		300
Dawn	250	40	670
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	215
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O.	100		20 8
Emperor Edward	500		225
Fazulbhoy	250	25	847 8
Finlay	100	nil	117 8
Framjee Petit	1,000		525
Globe	100		25
Gokak	100	5	113 12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1425
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	175
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	395
Jamshed O.	250		62 8
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		97 8
Kilachand	25		3 12
Kohinoor	500		1000
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5150
Madhora Scindia	100		17
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		85
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1850
Mathradas	100		120
Meyer Sassoon	100		85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	135
New Great Eastern	300	nil	286 4
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70
Pearl	250	12	463 12
Phoenix	100	10	390
Premier	100		35
Sassoon Cotton	100		15
Sassoon Silk	500		510
Sholapur	1,000	250	7750
Simplex	250		110
Sir Shapurji Broach'a	100		23 12
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	473 12
Swan	100		130
Tata Mill O.	500		115
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2050
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, July 5

Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				315
Bombay Dyeing	878-12	885	877-8	882-4
Century	363-12	367-8	361-4	367-8
Central India	511-4	512-8	510	512-8
Colaba Land				128-12
Crescent				171-4
Edward Sassoon				130
Fazulbhoy	842-8	848-12	842-8	847-8
Finalay				117-8
Globe				25
Gokak				113-12
Indian Bleaching				175
Indore Malwa				395
Kohinoor				100
Madhowjee				85
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				110
New Great	287-8	287-8	283-12	286 4
Pearl	467-8	463-12	467-8	463-12
Pabany				215
Phoenix				390
Simplex				110
Swadeshi	476-4	480	476-4	480
Swan Mills				130
Tata Mill				115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				172-8
Bombay Steam				190
Tram Co. Ord.	118-12	120	118-12	120
Bundi Cement				12-4
Central India Mining				24-8
Indian Cement				50
Katni Cement Ord.				55
Shivarajpur				41
Tata Hydro	1025	1028-12	1025	1027-8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	28-4	28-4	27-8	28-4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	80	80-1072-8		77-8

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

The School of Economics and Sociology opened on the 21st ultimo. The following is the programme of work to be done in the school during the current academic year:—

Prof. Shah will lecture on Mondays and Tuesdays at 3.30 p.m. on the following subjects:—

Advanced Economy Theory:—(a) Introductory: Economic Conceptions and Laws. (b) Production: Factors:—Nature of Land and Labour and Capital. Their Co-operation. Laws of Value. Other Laws of Production. (c) Distribution: Nature of Distribution; Influence of Human Institutions; Laws of Wages; Rent and Profits; Industrial Peace. (d) Pubic Finance:—Public Expenditure; Public Revenues; Taxation; Revenue Receipts; Fees; Miscellaneous; Public Debt.

Prof. Vakil will lecture ion Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.30 p.m. on the following subjects:—(1) Scientific Methods, with special reference to the use of Statistics. (2) Exchange:—(a) Monetary Problems:—(i) Currency and Prices; (ii) Foreign Exchange; (iii) Banking (b) Trade, internal and external.

Dr. Ghurye will continue his course of lecturers on "Social Institutions" and follow them up by lectures on "Indian Institutions."

Dr. Thoothi will give a course of lectures on "General Sociology" so as to cover the first paper for M.A.

There will be two lectures by each every week. Dr. Ghurye will lecture on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. and Dr. Thoothi will conduct his classes on Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Every research student will be given special coaching two or more hours as necessary every week.

CALCUTTA MARKET

MANCHESTER GOODS

The past week has witnessed no improvement in our local market, which is extremely quiet. Stocks up-country are reported to be small, but there is practically no enquiry from any of the main consuming districts and clearances are consequently on a very restricted scale. There have been no further communal disturbances in Calcutta, but spasmodic outbursts are reported from the interior, and the spirit of nervousness and distrust so engendered are naturally militating very considerably against the restoration of normal trading conditions.

Reports concerning the new American Cotton Crop are favourable, and another large yield is anticipated. Dealers are consequently unwilling to negotiate for their forward requirements until they can guage with some degree of certainty the future trend of prices, and for the time being the bazar is purchasing only its immediate requirements. The Coal Strike at Home continues and although shippers have up to date been in the main successful in their endeavours to effect despatches in accordance with their contracts, it is feared that they will experience considerable difficulty in shipping their June commitments.

Grey Shirtings.—The market is very quiet and sales are poor. Prices have declined from 1 to 3 annas per piece and close barely steady.

Grey Dhooties.—There is little enquiry and bazar rates have registered a further decline of from 3 to 6 pies per pair

Whites.—We have no change to report.

Miscellaneous.—This section is inactive, but the demand for Printed Sarries is expected to improve considerably in the near future.

Yarns—are neglected and values are again easier.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-1 to Rs. 1-7
Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½, 38 16 by 13 per lbs. Rs. 8-7 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½, 38 by 13, 7 Rs. 10-9 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16 8½ per lb.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½, 16 by 16 8½ per lb Rs. 12-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16 10½ per lb. Rs. 13-12 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 41 by 38, 18 by 18 11½ per lb. Rs. 13-15 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19 10½ per lbs. Rs. 15-4 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20 per lb. Rs. 7-12 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 30 in. 40 yds. Rs. 23-12.
Wh. Shtgs. 98, 36 in. 40 yds. Rs. 19-2.
Wh. Shtgs. 99, 36 in. 40 yds. Rs. 21-6.
Wh. Shtgs. Raja, 36 in. 40 yds. Rs. 8-6.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prees of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our local market isi dull and inactive, with clearances disappointing, and prices about 1 anna per 5 lbs. below last week's levels.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mules 10½s Rs. 2.12 to Rs. 3.
Mule 12½s Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 3-2.
Mules 14½s. Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-6.
Mules 16½s Rs. 3.3 to Rs. 3.7.
Mule 20½s Rs. 3.6 to Rs. 3.10.
Mule 22s Rs. 3.7 to Rs. 3.11.

COAL.

Apart from a few odd sales, there is practically nothing doing in the market. Raisings continue good.

Nominal prices are as follows:—
Desherghur Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharia Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jharia Rs. 3.12 to Rs. 4-8.
10 Seam Jharia Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8.
Raneegunge Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. in their weekly gunny market report, states:—

GUNNY MARKET

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Heavy Goods.—Interest in this section has been chiefly in forward goods and a good business has been done in Heavy Cess, Liverpools and A. Twills for various deliveries up to March. Cornsacks have been in demand and a moderate trade has resulted for the season at increased rates.

(1) For the U. K. and Continent.—Twill Sugar Bags 2½ lbs. (6x8) for July at Rs. 59; Liverpool Twills (41½"x24") for July at Rs. 57-8 basis to Rs. 58 basis. (2) For Egypt and the Levant—Twill Sugar Bags 2½ lbs. (6x8) for July at Rs. 59; Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for July/August at Rs. 77. (3) For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 49; Woolpacks for July at Rs. 2-9. (4) For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August/September at Rs. 52 to Rs. 51-12 to Rs. 52, for August/October at Rs. 52, for September at Rs. 51-12, for October at Rs. 50 to Rs. 51-12 to Rs. 51-8, for October/December at Rs. 51. (5) For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C. Bags for August/September at Rs. 50, for October/March at Rs. 49, for January-March at Rs. 48-12; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 57-8, for February/April at Rs. 57. (6) For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for July at Rs. 4; B. Twills for June at Rs. 49, for October/December at Rs. 49; Liiverpool Twills for October/March at Rs. 54.

Hessians.—During the interval a good trade has been transacted for the near and forward positions at hardeniug rates. Shippers have been interested mainly in goods for early shipment, while speculators have bought for forward delivery. Mills continue to meet the demand freely. 9 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 15-6 to Rs. 15-14 to Rs. 15-9, for July/September at Rs. 15-6 to Rs. 15-14 to Rs. 15-11, for October/December at Rs. 14-14 to Rs. 15-4 to Rs. 15, for October/March at Rs. 15, for January/March at Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 15 to Rs. 14-14.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for July at Rs. 97 to Rs. 98-8, for early August at Rs. 97, and for August at Rs. 96-8. 11 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 20 to Rs. 20-7 to Rs. 20-8, for July at Rs. 20-8, for July/September at Rs. 20 to Rs. 20-12 to Rs. 20-8, for October/December at Rs. 19-6 to Rs. 19-10 to Rs. 19-8, for October/March at Rs. 19-8, for January/March at Rs. 18-14 to Rs. 19-4 to Rs. 19.

To-day! Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 5. Before Virol. Age 5. After Virol.
Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT
3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and save him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship."
(Signed) ————, M.D.

VIROL
School Children need VIROL
40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.
VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

GROSSMITH'S
"Golden Still" Eau de Cologne
has a wonderfully refreshing odour of invigorating quality. Don't merely ask for Eau de Cologne but Grossmith's "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne—the product of nearly a hundred years' continuous improvement. Magical in relieving headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves.
Ask also for "Golden Still" Eau-de-Cologne TOILET SOAP, BATH SOAP, BATH CRYSTALS, and TOOTH POWDER.
Of all Chemists & Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.
Sole Proprietors and Inventors
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.
Representative WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 5.

The New York market was closed on Saturday. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 7 points lower. The market eased on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Narrowing differences probably due to larger acreage. Favour purchase of October against sales of December or January owing lateness of season."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

There is quite a natural feeling of reluctance of selling short at the present level of prices, but this may disappear very quickly if weather conditions in this country continue to improve as they are doing and if conditions in America show no change for the worse. The position is one of great uncertainty, but it will be as well to bear in mind that new crop quotations here are too high compared with America and that there is no indication as yet of any improvement in the general trade outlook. What looks to be an unattractive basis today may in a few months' time prove to have been quite the opposite, and we can certainly see nothing in the position as it exists to-day which can possibly justify an advance.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 331¼, i.e., Rs. 1¼ lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July-August, and eased to Rs. 330¼ on Bazar operators selling. On buying by Shroffs the market recovered to Rs. 331½ and closed at the same rate. New Broach April-May opened at Rs. 312¼ and declined to Rs. 311 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 311¼. Shroffs were moderate buyers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 311½ and closed at Rs. 311. Shroffs were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 316 and advanced to Rs. 318 on Commission Houses and general buying and closed at Rs. 317½. Whilst December-January opened at Rs. 295½ and improved to Rs. 297 on Shroffs buying. On Commission Houses selling the market gave to Rs. 296 and closed at Rs. 296. F. G. Bengal July and December. January are nominally quoted Rs. 251 and Rs. 245.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain very quiet and the demand was very poor.

To-day's tenders are as under:—100 bales Berar, 200 bales Dhollera and 200 bales Kalagin. Total tenders up-to-date are 100 bales Bengal, 800 bales Oomras and 800 bales Broach in all 1,700 bales.

COTTON.

Bombay, July 5.

6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April-May	311
Fully Good Broach July-August	330½
Fully Good Bengal July	250½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	244
Fine Oomra July	318
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	295½

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 5.

M G Bengal—Superfine 278, Fine 266, F Good 254, Good 244.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 329, Fine 319, F Good 304.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 359, Fine 349, F Good 234.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 349, Fine 339, F Good 324.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 350, Fine 342, F Good 334, Good 326.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 360, Fine 352, F Good 344, Good 336.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 5.

Fully Good Broach April-May	312
Fully Good Broach July-August	331
Fully Good Bengal July	251
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	246
Fine Oomra July	317
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	296
Good Southerns Aug.-Sept.	310

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd July, 1926:—

	Bombay, July 5.
	Bales
Cotton	2,223
	Cwts.
Wheat	36,940
Linseed	7,524
Rape, etc.	193
Gingellyseed	51
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,605
Castorseed	1,418
Rice	1,499
Myrabollams	2,185
Cottonseed	1,040
Mowraseed	2,276
Gram	2,225
Buwar	2,005
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,635
Bajri	2,002
	Tons.
Coal	1,262

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	3-7-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,90,466	2,94,623
Central India ..	167	3,72,312	3,35,878
Barsi and Nagas ..	84	2,20,383	2,04,652
Hyderabad-Gaorani		73,963	97,753
Berars		4,73,014	5,66,634
Central Provinces ..		2,45,198	2,56,498
Total Oomras ..	251	16,75,336	17,56,088
Dholera	339	2,76,204	3,02,712
N.W. Provinces ..		1,29,516	1,31,867
Rajputana	165	1,07,891	77,399
Sind-Punjab ..	153	2,96,097	3,61,237
Broach		3,11,871	4,84,947
Coompta & Dharwar	592	1,36,899	1,66,059
Westerns-Northerns	643	90,585	86,507
Cocanada		2,634	1,644
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		53,721	31,089
Persian		4,348	4,705
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	180	72,286	57,174
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,347	3,491
Total ..	2,228	31,72,082	34,74,918

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 3-7-26	This year	Last year
Europe	217	5,07,947	6,34,812
Japan & China ..	4,400	16,33,381	18,04,696
Coast Ports ..		22,303	21,042
Up country by Rail.		94,112	14,188
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		49,818	44,599
Total	4,617	23,07,561	25,19,238

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 5.

KHADI		
Toxtile	,,	0 15 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 12 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 84/40 in.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 1 3
Century	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 6
Phoenix	,,	1 1 3
Pabaney Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 9
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202/5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 2 0
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David Mill	,,	1 2 0
Apollo	,,	1 2 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finis	,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 6
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand		1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards.—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 6
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1
Century	,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 8:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney 46	,,	4 6 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 14 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	6 4 0
5800 Kurla	,,	9 2 0
1325 Morarji	,,	6 6 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 10 0
Hindustan	,,	8 14 0
E D Rachael	,,	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 9 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 8 0
Apollo David	,,	2 7 0
DURDI Yards 15 18 16:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 4 0
Grtat	,,	1 4 6
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Tata	,,	1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9
Market Dull.		

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 5.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 1300.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1370.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1355.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 129¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¼.

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 276¼.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols 4.86-7/16.
London—Paris Frcs 180.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.11.
London—Brussels Frcs 184.00.
London—Rome Liras 139.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market steady—dull.

BULLION

Bombay, July 5.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/8/0.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/3 Aug.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3 Sep.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/15 Aug.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/13 Sept.

London, July 3.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready d. 30/5.
Silver forward d. 30/5.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Quiet—steady. India bought cash and sold forward. China sold cash and bought forward. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 5.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/st	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1300
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	202
Japan	129 1/4
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 5.

3 Months 4 5/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month 2 1/2 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 Months 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 5.

Ready:—21/6/9.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/7/3, highest 21/7/6, at 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/8.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/1/3.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/2/3.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 5.

Ready:—69.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 69, highest 69/0/3, at 6 p.m. 69/0/3.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 67/15, highest 67/15/3, at 6 p.m. 67/15/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/10/0.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 1/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 5.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	0	0
Brass, English	2	57	0	0
Brass, German	¾	56	12	0
Brass, German	2	55	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 5.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	¾	58	8	0
Coppen German	1	60	4	0
Copper German	1 1¼	60	4	0
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	8	0
Brass Bars		40	6	3
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		23	6	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	0	0
Koger Brass 1 1¼ to 1 1½, 1 3¼ to 2		54	0	0
German Copper 1 1½ to 1 3¼ to 2		59	14	0

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, July 5.

		Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji	No.	6 1½	0	6	9
Finix	No.	6 1½	0	7	0
Kilachand	No.	8 1½	0	8	0
David	No.	10¼	0	8	3
Shapurji	No.	10 1½	0	8	6
Tricumdas	No.	10 1½	0	8	9
Currimbhoy	No.	12¼	0	9	3
Tricumdas	No.	12 1½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No.	14¼	0	9	6
Kilachand	No.	20½	0	10	9
Japan	No.	20	0	12	3
Japan	No.	32	1	1	3
Japan	No.	40	1	3	6
Japan	No.	40 1½	1	4	9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 5.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76|12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 93/8.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101|8.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 103|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 107|14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 106|2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 107|2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 108/4.
6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent. Municipal 1999-49 Rs. 108.
4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 Rs. 87|14.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 5.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal Fine M G	240/45	.....
Bengal F G M G	220/30	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	225/30	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	335/40	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	330/35	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Fulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Dine M G	315/25	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	285/305	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/300	.....
Malkapur Fine M G	260/70	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/60	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/35	.....
Broach F G M G	300/05	.....
Muthia Fine M G	240/45	.....
Muthia F G M G	220/25	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	355/65	.....
Westerns M G	295/305	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	335/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	380/90	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	380/390	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	300/05	.....
Dhollera F G M G	290/300	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, July 3.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	16,015,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	311,000
East Indian Visible Supply	142,000
American Visible Supply	2,793,000
Other Visible Supply	444,000
Total Sales	24,000
East Indian Sales	900
East Indian Stock	26,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,200
East Indian Actual Export	1,200
East Indian Imports	3,000
American Afloat	71,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	194,000
Takings of the World's Spinners of American Cotton	183,000

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 *Birth to 3 months*
Milk Food No. 2 *3 to 6 months*
Malted Food No. 3 *6 months and onwards*

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to
Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,
Special Representative for India:
Block E,
Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

COUPON

Mrs. .....

.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Before he is as big as Father

he will have to grow a lot and he requires plenty of Calcium for the formation of his frame and teeth.

Our daily food contains calcium, but very little. It is often insufficient during the growing period of a child and the deficiency shows itself in bad teeth and a delicate constitution.

Let your boy start with strong teeth and a sturdy frame on life's journey. Give him Kalzana. As calcium is necessary for the building up of nerves, muscles and brains, Kalzana will not only give him stronger teeth and bones, but will prevent and conquer general debility.

Kalzana contains Calcium in a particular combination discovered by Prof. Loew of Munich University. In this combination it is easily digested and readily absorbed by the millions of cells of which our body is composed.

That well-known medical paper "The Practitioner" writes:

"Kalzana acts efficiently in promoting the growth of strong bones and healthy teeth."

Give your child a sound constitution with

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD.

Makes strong bones and teeth and prevents diseases arising from a deficiency of Calcium in the body, such as Scrofula, Rickets, Excessive Perspiration, Malaria, Skin diseases, etc.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold at all chemists and stores.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, July 6.

Harwood League Football (1st Div.) R. A. vs. B. B. R A., the Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Press Owners' Association, a meeting of the Press Proprietors if Bombay will be held today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society (Sandhurst Road) to show their sympathy with the Servants of India Society for the loss hey have suffered on account of the recent fire at the Arya Bhushan and the Dnyan Prakash Presses at Poona.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Comorin" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 6th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.)

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will conduct a study class on "The Way to the Masters" to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, opposite China Baug, Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY YOUTH WEEK MEDALS.

Persons who were awarded silver medals in the Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibition held in November last and who have not yet received them are requested to communicate with the Secretaries care of the National Book Depot, New Bhatwadi Girgaum.

RECEPTION TO RAJA OF PANAGAL.

The Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference has arranged to hold a Pan-Supari Ceremony in honour of the Hon. Raja of Panagal at 6 p.m. to-day at the residence of Rao Bahadur Sheth Manaji Rajuji J. P.

FAREWELL TO BOMBAY DOCTORS.

A farewell address was given to Dr. H. J. Bhatia and Dr. V. L. Suryavanshi who were on the teaching staff of the National Medical College, Bombay, on the 4th instant, by the Gujarati students of the College. The function terminated after light refreshments.

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

The game on Saturday night at Watson Hotel between Mr. C. Tuffield (—50) and Mr. Dunk (—25) turned out to be an easy thing for Mr. Tuffield, who played a very good average and should go far in the Tournament. He is the winner of the last Customs Billiard Handicap.

SCORES:—Mr. C. Tuffield 250, (Breaks) 25, 22, 21, 21; and Mr. Dunk 110, (Break) 24.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 25th ultimo left Aden at 6 p.m. on the 4th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 9th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails from London of 1st instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

NON-BRAHMAN ADDRESS.

Under the auspices of the Shri Shivaji Vijaya Maratha Mandal, the non-Brahman residents of Bombay will present a Congratulatory Address to the Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras, on his arrival in Bombay to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. in the Shri Raghunath Maharaj Samadhi, Mandvi, Koliwada.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the old Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, Mr. Manmohundas Vallabhji has handed over to the Gokhale Education Society all the books, furniture and cash belonging to the Old Bhuleshwar Congress Committee which was established in 1915. The gift is to be utilized in making additions to the Society's Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College Library, at Nasik.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY.

SCHOLAR COMMITS SUICIDE

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Mr. Bankimchandra Roy, a research student and a M.Sc. of the Calcutta University committed suicide on Friday night by taking in Potassium Cyanide. Unemployment is said to be one of the main reasons for taking this drastic step. Mr. Roy was a brilliant student of the Calcutta University having stood first all along from the Matriculation to the M.Sc. Class. Three unsuccessful attempts were said to have been made previously to commit suicide.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mirza Ali Akbar Khan as Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court in succession to Hon. Mr. Kajiji.

BOMBAY IN GRIP OF MONSOON.

GUSHING WINDS AND HIGH SEA.

For the last two or three days Bombay is having fierce winds and fierce rain almost continuously. These intermitent gusts of wind and rain are having their effect on the city, and they have left a sort of wreckage everywhere. From Sunday to Monday morning, the rains were at their best, or worst, and caused a great deal of inconvenience to the citizens, and some damage too. There were floods in the city,—particularly the central parts, where the population is too thick and the houses rather old and in some cases low,—dislocating both tram and telephone service for some hours.

On Monday morning there was intense rain accompanied by strong wind, which made it rather a risky business to venture into the streets. Many of the streets, both on Sunday afternoon and Monday morning were flooded, and there was knee deep water in many places. Owing to improved drainage flood in Bombay are not now so frequent as before but still it is a difficult matter to cope with a large volume of water when it is precipited into the city all of a sudden. The dislocation of the tramway service in some of the busiest localites caused much inconvenience to the public, but like all evils, it was temporary, and things resumed their normal aspect after some time. On Monday afternoon the skies cleared a bit but it was only a temporary lull, as it appeared to be later.

UPROOTING OF TREES.

A number of trees—small and big—have been uprooted all over the city, but without any fatal consequences. At Elphinstone Road a big tree fell all of a sudden, without injuring any one, but doing some damage to the umbrellas of the people who were standing there or passing by.

The roads in some places were impassable owing to the large volume of water which was collected on their surface. It was a God-send to victorias and taxis, but their good fortune was only of a short duration. On the Chowpatty and Hornby Vellard roads driving and blinding rains accompanied by fierce gusts of wind were the rule, and the sea was stormy. The strong wind was driving the fierce waves in all directions, and dashing them against the sea-wall on the Chowpatty. On the Apollo Bunder, it was even grander, as wave after wave dashed against the parapet and sent the salt-water flying in all directions.

The incessant heavy showers of rain abated a little by evening. A few light showers accompanied by breeze continued throughout the night.

REFRESHING COOLNESS.

The high temperature that was obtaining in the city for some time past has now disappeared, and there is refreshing coolness felt everywhere. The streets are cleaner and everything is fresher on the whole.

RAINFALL AT GHATKOPAR.

11 INCHES ON SUNDAY.

GHATKOPAR, July 5.

Since last Saturday evening there has been continuous down-pour of rain, and by Sunday morning it was 2.75 inches for the last 24 hours. On Sunday morning there was a break between 9 and 12, bht since then it has rained to 11 a.m. to-day. For 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day the rainfall here has been 11.75 in., bringing this year's total to 20.71 inches since June 1st last.

FATHER'S COMPLAINT AGAINST SON

Murlidhar Gokulchand residing at Lady Jamsedji Road, reports to the police that his son Valabhdas (14) is missing since Friday night. Valabhdas has, the complainant states, decamped with gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 136 which he got by breaking open a box.

LOITERER ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

A police constable on patrol duty on Saturday at about 3 a.m. had an agreeable surprise when he found a Mahomedan loitering about Cuffe Parade. He was taken to the Police Chowkie on suspicion and questioned, but refused to give his name or whereabouts. He was therefore sent to the Head Police Office where his finger-print was taken and it was then found out that his name was Mahomed Hussein Ismail with nine previous convictions.

A FATAL FALL

Oomadut Omakandrai (30), a muccadum of the Wellington Mews was reading a book seated near a window on the third floor of the Syces' Quarters at Wodehouse Road on Saturday afternoon when he lost his balance and fell down. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of the left os pubis, and multiple fracture of pelvis. He died the same night.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN WORKSHOP.

An inquest touching the death of Fakeer Nanekhan was held at the Coroner's Court on Sunday.

It appaared that the deceased was in the employ of Messrs. Bhathawaite and Co. as a fitter in their Mulund workshop. On july 1st when he was on duty a heavy iron girder fell on his thighs. He was severely injured and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Saturday.

The Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

A Baghdad message says: "Alan Cobham arrived here at 7.10 on Sunday evenng."

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON CONTINUES VIGOROUS.

HEAVY RAIN LIKELY IN NORTH EAST.

SIMLA, July 5.

Depression at head of the Bay is intensifying and is likely to cause heavy rain in North-East India within two days. The Arabian Sea monsoon continues vigorous in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Assam, Bengal East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, West South Hyderabad, North Madras Coast while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu three inches; Diamond Island and Akyab two; Cox's Bazar one; Jalpaiguri three; Hukitala five; Hazaribagh one; Bareilly and Veraval two; Surat one and a half; Indore two; Akola one and a half; Nagpur five; Khandwa and Pendra two; Bombay four; Ratnagiri and Calicut three; Belgaum one and a half, Aurangabad two and Mercara four.

Forecast:—Further increase in Lower Burma, and Bengal.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 5.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 3rd July. 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to 1924	June 1st to 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point.	4 00	14 89	10 00	28 47
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	5 66	17 95	12 74	..
Esplanade (Gokal Toj. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	5 40	18 46	14 68	28 80
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 5th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.540 inches (·140 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.468 inches (·154 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.011
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.9 degrees (1.0 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (1.1 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 91 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. SW
Velocity " " 17 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 355 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy —10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 4.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 8.70 "
" " " year 17.98 "
Weather Remarks— Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Monday, the 5th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and the air generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was on the average 10 deg. above normal; the minimum also was higher than usual in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the central parts. Maximum temperature was above normal throughout the province and the minimum at Agra alone.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.52 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the Sind coast and the southern districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in east Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 2.43 in. of rain, Ahmedabad 0.26 in., Surat 1.54 in., Rajkot 0.35 in., Veraval 1.97 in. and Bhavnagar-Para 2.20 in. Skies are lightly clouded over north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect at Deesa and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was below normal at Indore and Rajkot and above normal in north Gujarat and Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad has had 0.38 in. of rain, Khandwa 2.10 in., Akola 1.64 in., Amraoti 0.65 in., Nagpur 4.85 in., Chanda 0.23 in. and Jubbulpore a light fall. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the west of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 4.00 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 2.96 in. and Mormugao 3.11 in. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 84.9 deg. (1 deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 77.2 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.39 in. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.20 in., Poona 0.78 in., Belgaum 1.59 in., Aurangabad 1.93 in., Nizamabad 0.37 in. and Hyderabad a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north-west of the division. Temperature was almost normal except at Nizamabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is vigorous and has given abundant rain on the west coast and in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Central India West and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana and south-east Madras. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 2.52 in. at Calicut.

Forecast.—No large change.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 4th July 1926 issued from Simla.

The monsoon is vigorous in the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and Bihar and Orissa. A feeble depression has formed at the head of the Bay and strong monsoon prevails south of it. Temperature is about 8 deg. above normal in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Bengal, Orissa, the east United Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Moulmein, Kyaukpyu, Dibrugarh three inches; Cherrapunji four; Cuttack three; Darbhanga two; Naya Dumka one; Akola, Saugor three; Hoshangabad two; Seoni one; Nagpur one and a half; Bombay two; Ratnagiri four; Mormugao three; Calicut, Cochin two; Parbhani one; Nizamabad one and a half; Madras, Masulipatam one; Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON MON. THE 5TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0	0.26	—0.26	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	0	0.89	—0.89	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	0.89	2.11	—2.22	34.77
Lahore ..	..	0.05	2.30	—2.25	19.62
Hissar ..	..	1.61	2.17	—0.56	14.47
Ambala ..	..	0.05	5.27	—5.22	30.49
Delhi ..	..	0.11	4.35	—4.24	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	1.32	3.69	—2.37	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	0.20	4.25	—4.05	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	1.16	6.21	—5.05	35.17
Cawnpore ..	..	0.27	4.53	—4.26	36.92
Allahabad ..	..	0.42	6.77	—6.35	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0	0.32	—0.32	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0	0.97	—0.99	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	0 04	1.82	—1.78	14.79
Ajmer	..	0.76	3.34	—2.58	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.52	1.01	3.47	—2.46	24.21
Kotah ..	..	0.47	3.99	—3.52	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.07	1.43	8.39	—6.96	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	0 04	2.35	—2.31	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	0	2.71	—2.71	15.52
Veraval ..	1.97	5.31	5.30	—0.01	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.35	6.25	5.65	+0.60	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	0.20	0.68	5.29	—4.61	21.20
Surat ..	1.54	5.84	10.18	—3.97	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.26	1.72	5.19	—4.19	28.83
Deesa	..	0.09	3.14	—3.32	24.70
Central India W-					
Neemuch ..	..	0.58	5.78	—5.20	29.19
Indore ..	2.43	5.04	7.24	—2.20	38.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.10	1.74	9.98	—8.25	55.11
Saugor	..	5.11	8.38	—3.27	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.38	4.66	8.08	—3.37	48.85
Khandwa ..	2.10	4.63	3.67	—2.04	20.63
Akola ..	1.64	6.78	6.35	—0.43	31.35
Amraoti ..	0.65	4.28	7.76	—3.48	33.05
Nagpur ..	4.85	7.65	10.88	—3.23	48.97
Chanda ..	0.23	3.03	9.31	—6.28	51.90
Raipur					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	4 00	14.89	22.73	7.84	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	2.96	30.82	34.67	3.85	99.98
Mormugao ..	3.11	24.37	33.73	—0.64	94.95
Karwar					120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0 39	3.94	5.16	—1.22	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	0.20	5.95	5.29	+0.66	22.35
Poona ..	0.78	2.57	5.63	—3.06	27.11
Sholapur		5.34	5.39	+0.05	28.45
Bijapur		1.92	3.65	—1.73	20.90
Belgaum ..	1.59	5.89	10.11	—4.22	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	1 93	8.88	6.29	+2.59	27.53
Nizamabad ..					
Indur ..	0.37	2.64	6.82	—4.18	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.13	0.75	5.44	—4.69	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	..				125.08
Calicut ..	2 52	35.87	39.31	—3.44	117.16
Cochin ..	0.78	49.29	32.93	+7.36	114.51
Trivandrum	0.06	11.05	14.83	—3.78	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.00	15.70	8.50	—7.20	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	0.51	3.56	5.44	—1.88	41.59
Bellary ..	0 03	2.27	2.14	+0.13	20.51
Cuddapah ..	0 00	5.42	3.51	+1.91	31.23
Madras ..	0.00	1.41	2.57	—1.16	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.02	2.56	3.53	—0.97	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0 11	0.26	1.86	—1.60	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	0.00	1 90	1.70	+0.20	33.18
Nagapatam ..	0 00	0.03	1.64	—1.61	54.98

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF B. HY. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates passed the whole Examination:—

Nerurkar, Shantaram Narayan.
Vagh, Vishvanath Trimbak.
Jukar, Bhagwant Moreshwar.
Jayakar, Ganpatrao Anandrao.

Passed in Part II only:—

Davar, Rustom Ardeshir.
Kothawala, Byram Dorabsha.

MEETING OF STAFF OF BOMBAY DOCKS.

PROTEST AGAINST INJUSTICE.

A meeting of the members of the staff of the Bombay Docks was held recently in the Marvadi Vidhyalya Hall when Mr. Jhabvala presided. It appears that they are smarting under great economic grievances as a result of bad conditions of service, and though the men had constitutionally represented their grievances to the authorities yet no satisfactory reply was forthcoming. The employees, therefore, had resolved to form a Union of their own to consider what effective measures should be taken to remedy the grievances.

Mr. Jhabvala in his address stated that the Port Trust Clerks and other members of the temporary establishment were treated badly and cruelly by the Port Trust authorities. They were given to understand that they would be entitled to permanent posts in the General Department or any other department of the Bombay Port Trust, but the tally clerks were dissatisfied. Their duties were extremely hard and the remuneration was lower than that of Hamals. They were required to work for 11 hours a day at Re. 1 per day and was also required to attend night duty from 7/30 P.M. to 3/30 A.M. and sometimes at 6 A.M. at Re. 1-8. No payments were made for Sundays and holidays. Again they were considered to be daily wage servants.

Though vacancies occurred yet no chance of permanent posts has ever been given to them inspite of a satisfactory record of service. Very often favour was partially shown to incompetent men who filled the permanent jobs. Mr. Jhabvala therefore urged that it was high time for the men to make a strong combination and fight the issue and assert their rights.

A working committee of 16 members was formed to draft the constituion and to carry on other agitation.

BABU CHASMAWALA

REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY TILL 12TH.

Narayan Ramchandra alias Babu Chasmawalla, who was arrested at Jalgaon after his escape from the Esplanade Police lock-up was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning and his remand into police custody for a week was applied for.

It may be recalled that the accused was arrested at Parla on 24th December last in connection with several cases of housebreaking, theft, etc., in Bombay, Poona, Surat and several suburbs of Bombay. He was placed from time to time before the Magistrate, and was remanded into police custody. On the night of the 11th April, the accused made good his escape through a window of the Esplanade lock-up, and was successfully evading the police till he was arrested at Jalgaon in the early hours of Thursday morning.

The accused was also wanted by the Bandra Police in connection with a gang case.

His Worship passed orders to remand the accused into the police custody till the 19th instant.

MOTHER STRANGLES NEW-BORN BABE

VERDICT OF MURDER RETURNED

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of a newly-born female child who, it was alleged, was strangled to death soon after the birth by the mother, the suspect Taibai on the 13th June last at Dharavi.

The evidence showed that Taibai, a widow, was kept by one Anner. On 13th ultimo she delivered the female child and soon after pressed the throat of the child with the nails of her fingers in the presence of two women. The police being informed removed the dtad body of the child to the morgue and Taibai to Bai Motlibai Hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against Taibai.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

COMPOUNDED ON TENDERING APOLOGY

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Edulji Dinshawji Batliwala, charged Ardeshir Rustomji Subedar with defamation between the 12th January and 5th March 1926.

The case of the complainant was that long before his marriage in 1922, the accused was maligning him with writing defamatory letters to his (complainant's) father-in-law. Since 1923, the accused had entered a campaign of persistent vilification by writing numerous typed letters to his father-in-law containing vulgar and highly defamatory allegations against him.

In one of his letters dated 11th September 1923, he charged the complainant with taking undue liberty with his (complainant's) sisters-in-law. In his letter dated 12th January 1923 the accused wrote to the complainant's father-in-law charging him with (1) writing indecent and vulgar letter to one Mithibai, (2) misbehaviour with a nurse at Ahmedabad, and also misconduct on his (complainant's) part in a motor car.

Not satisfied with defaming the complainant, the accused, it was alleged, intimated on the 3rd February that the complainant would meet with the same fate as the late Mr. Bawla did.

The accused after a prolonged hearing unhesitatingly tendered apology to the complainant for writing the said letters and undertook not to write defamatory latters in future. He also withdrew all the allegations against the compainant. The case was therefore marked compounded.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

5th July, 1926.

MARKET CLOSE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

5th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.53
To-day's Opening Rate	8.51
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

Khandi Market	350 0-0
Sewri Market	331-0-0

CRIMINAL TRIBES AND POLICE.

Mr. Jhabvala writes on the above question as follows:—

Practically very little effective work can be done in the direction relief to the poor Mang-Garudis otherwise known as the Criminal Tribes as long as the present rules permitting arbitrary powers to the police authorities are not amended. I have just now before me the case of a Mang-Garudi called Malahari Laxman now stationed at Dharavi who along with his sons and other members of the family is required to be remove to Sholapur Criminal Tribe Settlement. The family has been in Bombay since 1919 and since then not a single instance of stealth has been recorded against any member of the family. Malahari is dealing in buffaloes and his son Shankar and other members of the family are employed as Millhands and all are following lawful pursuits.

The public may not be aware that there is a triple sort of Government under which this poor, voiceless, much misunderstood community of people is suffering. There is the Criminal Settlement Department who give them over to the missionaries. The above family is a victim to this triple administration so that they are now required to go to Sholapur losing their employment and almost stranded. I do not want to make any allegation against any party whatsoever. But the screw primarily appears to have been moved by some people concerned in the so-called religious and moral welfare of this people. Malahari is prepared to prove that there is no case against him or any member of his family for the last seven years and yet anybody would be surprised why the family should be sent to Sholapur at the cost of their employment. Malahari has applied to the police authorities but hitherto no reply has been received. It is imperatively necessary that the executive powers of the police in this direction ought to be put on a better and less arbitrary footing.

VERNACULARS IN COLLEGES

SENATE'S ADJOURNED MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Monday, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, when further consideration was given to a proposal to introduce the vernaculars as alternatives to certain subjects in the First Year and Intermediate Arts courses.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan had moved an amendment that:—

"(A) The First Year Examination in Arts should comprise the following subjects: (1) English as at present (three papers); (2) Second Language, as at present (one paper); (3) Elementary Physical Science as at present (one paper); (4) (a) Mathematics (two papers), or (b) Elementary World History (one paper) and Vernacular (one paper) or Optional English (one paper) in the case of those who do not offer a Vernacular.

"(B) That the Intermediate Examination in Arts should comprise the following subjects:—(1) English, as at present; (2) Second Language, as at present; (3) Indian History and Administration, as at present; (4) (a) Mathematics (two papers), or (b) Logic (two papers), or (c) Elementary Economics (one paper) and Vernacular (one paper) or Optional English (one paper) in the case of those who do not offer a Vernacular, or (d) Second Language (one paper) and Vernacular (one paper) or Optional English (one paper) in the case of those who do not offer a Vernacular.

"(C) That the Syndicate be requested to draft and submit for the Senate's approval consequential alterations in the regulations relating to the First Year and Intermediate Examinations in Arts."

At the last meeting the Senate had adopted items 1 and 2 of clauses (A) and (B) and the discussion yesterday was on the remaining items.

After a great deal of discussion, lasting throughout the meeting a number of amendments were put before the House, but they were all rejected, as the Senate was unable to make up its mind either way. The Vice-Chancellor again and again asked the Senate to make up its mind, but it was impossible, for the members to come to an agreement and according to him the position after a fruitless discussion was this: For the First Year Examination in Arts—English, Second language classical, and any vernacular compulsory. About other subjects, the Senate decided to have the following groups: (1) Mathematics and Physics, (2) Mathematics and Vernacular, and (3) Vernacular and History. Regarding History the Senate decided to have one paper in Indian History and one paper in ancient Greek and Roman History in alternate years.

The Senate then adjourned till 5.45 p.m. to-day.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SELECTED PRESS OPINIONS.

'TIMES OF INDIA'
(Editorial)

"Davar's College will have many well wishers in the plea which it is putting forward for application with Bombay University. The oldest Institution of its kind in India the College has for 26 years been training youngmen from all over India to take up responsible posts in Commercial life."

'JAME-JAMSHED'
(Editorial)

"Principal Sohrab R. Davar HAS PIONEERED THE TRAINING of students in various branches of Commerce Specialised and general which has made his COLLEGE FAMOUS NOT ONLY IN BOMBAY BUT IN MADRAS, BENGAL, BURMA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CEYLON, ETC. FROM WHICH STUDENTS FLOCK TO THE COLLEGE in large numbers. There is not a single city of importance in India which does not boast of MORE THAN ONE GRADUATE OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1926.

COMMUNAL CONCORD.

The Working Committee of the Congress has done well to take up in earnest the question of composing Hindu-Muslim differences. The question could not have been delayed a day longer. The Committee has for the present passed two important resolutions which, if carried out loyally, will go some way in easing the tension. The first resolution requires wider publicity to be given to the resolutions of the Unity Conference of 1924 and the establishment of a permanent Publicity Bureau to carry on propaganda in favour of communal concord. The other resolution calls upon Congressmen in the Councils to give effect to the clause in the Lucknow Pact that no inter-communal measure should be moved in a legislature if a majority or three-fourths of the members of any community affected thereby in the Legislature are opposed to the measure.

So far so good. But it cannot be too often or too strongly urged that mere impersonal publicity and resolutions calling upon people to give effect to past resolutions will not suffice to-day. The human, personal touch is essential, the touch that makes the whole world kin. All-India leaders, respected by both communities should visit each seat of trouble in turn, bring together local representatives of each community, expose the suicidal character of communal strife, remove misunderstandings, suggest specific remedies for the local differences, and make a sufficient number of converts to carry on the work of the peace mission. The success, attainable with comparative ease in a limited area, will make success in other areas easier. In other words, All-India leaders should start on a peaceful campaign of subjugation by good-will, one district or province being brought fairly under control, before they proceed to another. It will not do to wait indefinitely for better times. Times may get worse for aught we know.

We do not suggest that a peace mission will work wonders all at once, but we see no substitute for this step, whatever else supplements it. And if such a step is necessary, the sooner it is adopted, the beter. Addressing a public meeting at Chinsurah, Mr. Naidu is reported to have said that "as President of the Indian National Congress, she would tell them authoritatively that an All-India Settlement was over-due and that men and women who were the acknowledged leaders of the Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Jews and other communities must come together and work towards unity and towards a solution for the present tension of feeling between the two communities". If an All-India settlement is "overdue", have Mrs. Naidu and the Working Committee taken definite preliminary steps to facilitate such settlement? Leaving alone the fanatics, the country is heartily sick of communal squabbles and is anxiously awaiting one supreme effort to ensure permanent concord.

MORE MOCKERY.

After his Eastern tour of observation Mr. J. A. Spender, the well-known English Liberal journalist, has been communicating his views on India and the East to a number of papers in Great Britain. Writing in the "Liverpool Post" he observes: "For good or evil India is involved in politics, and in India, as elsewhere, certain rules and principles must be observed if politics are to proceed smoothly and safely". Mr. Spender, we are sure, will readily recognise how just and natural is the public resentment in India when one of the most elementary of these "rules and principles" is violated by flouting the demand of the Indian people that they should be represented in any assembly or gathering where Nation meets Nation on a common and equal platform by their own representatives instead of the nominees of the Government of India or the British Government attempting to speak on their behalf. So long as this is not done, politics are not likely to proceed "smoothly and safely" in India.

At the ensuing Imperial Conference India will be "represented" by Lord Birkenhead in his capacity of Secretary of State for India, and by Mr. Chadwick and the Maharajah of Burdwan. What is the title of any of these persons to represent India? Are they the spokesmen of politically the most dominant party in this country? Do they represent the choice of any group of distinguished Indians, just as, for example, the French Senate may elect one of its members to some international gathering? The Secretary of State is to speak for India, because he is the Minister of the British Crown whose duty it is to be at the head of the India Office, that departmental machine which sees to it that India is "held safe" for England. Mr. Chadwick is nominated by the Government of India because he is *their* man, the official who will explain the mind of the Indian Civil Service on those problems which touch India as a "Dependency" in the deliberations of the Imperial Conference. The only Indian who will be present at this gathering of the people's accredited representatives from every constituent of the British Commonwealth is the Maharajah of Burdwan. We are not aware whether like his predecessor, the Maharajah of Alwar, at the last Imperial Conference, he too will speak grandiloquently of the "interests of his Order", and indulge in vapid orations about the "silken ties" that bind India to the Empire. But even if he may realise the folly of doing so, he and his class cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be considered as fit and adequate representatives of the Indian people as a whole. Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, each of these great Dominions insists that those who speak in its behalf at the Imperial Conference are its genuine representatives. They lead the political party in power for the time being. India alone finds that her spokesmen are to be such as have no real touch with the political conditions of the country, or sympathy for her aspirations, or knowledge of her mass-mind. How long will this mockery of her political subjection continue? How long is she to be like the skeleton at the feast at these Imperial gatherings? Or is she always to be there to be pointed out as the subject portion of the Empire, to be represented by men who belong to the ruling race or by Maharajahs who must for their very existence side with the latter?

At the next meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations India again is to hang her head down in shame because it will be a foreigner who will lead the Indian delegation. Sir William Vincent is to be the chief spokesman on behalf of India, and with him is to be associated again a Maharajah. This time it is the Maharajah of Kapurthala. The only Indian in the deputation who may be said to have been nominated to represent the politically minded class in this country is Shaikh Abdul Quadir, whose qualifications for representing the country at Geneva are bound to appear to the vast majority of his countrymen an unscrutable mystery. Alone amongst the 53 nations of the World, whose representatives foregather at Geneva, India's voice will be articulate through a foreigner. A position more humiliating than this or an argument more convincing than this for the rapid realisation of Home Rule for India is hard to find.

CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

The twentieth century is described by some as the century of the child. The simple reason for this apparently curious description is that most social reformers have now come to realise that any serious plan of permanent social welfare must begin with the child, its health, its environment, and its education. That over a lakh of persons should have attended the National Baby Week held in Bombay in February last is only one sign of the growing recognition of the claims of the child. The child welfare movement in India is only a few years old and has its shortcomings; but the report of the last Baby Week in Bombay and similar reports that we receive from time to time from other towns and cities show how fast the movement is growing in its scope and in its popularity. In the West this movement has not only grown beyond all expectations, but has been the centre of a number of kindred movements like free medical supervision in schools, free dental clinics, open air play-grounds and the like. The same tendency is discernible here though the progress is very slow. In Bombay, for instance, the National Health movement was incorporated into the Baby Week last year as in the year before. For, as the writer of the Report of the Week rightly remarks: "If many of the preventible diseases attack young and adult and take a toll on both, it is perfectly obvious that these two movements are so inter-dependent that they have to be closely associated in order to produce better results". Following the same line of argument we suggest that prohibition propaganda should form an invariable feature of every Health Week. For liquor, sapping all the vitality of the consumer, pre-disposes him and even his children to a host of ills. Similarly, the campaign against the administering of opium to children should be far more real than it has ever been.

Above all, if these annual functions are not to be merely building on sand, something more is necessary than extending their scope. After advising the people for one whole week to do this and not to do that, the authorities, who figure so largely in the functions, may as well do their part of the duty. Malaria cannot be driven away by the magic lantern alone. Nor will people cease drinking or administering opium to children so long as you carry liquor and opium to their very doors. Secondly, the remedies recommended should be simple and well within the means of the poor. Finally, as Lady Wilson suggested in her speech in the Bombay Week, the week's propaganda should be followed up with work all the year round. Government, local bodies and private social organisations all working in concert. The Bombay Report refers to an unfortunate impression in the minds of some "that this movement is a *tamasha*". The impression may be uncharitable or due to temporary errors of commission or omission on the part of the organisers. Never-the-less the movement itself needs to be carried on with religious zeal. Our Bombay workers have worked hard and are entitled to the generous support of the public for which they make an appeal in their Report.

OUR MILL INDUSTRY.

A MILL-OWNER'S VIEW

(BY "A BLACK SHEEP.")

VI.

I have written about the corruption amongst some of the mill-owners and mill staff. I may here add that some of the members of the Government staff working under the Factories Act and the Boilers Inspection Act are not altogether free from these practices.

Railway transportation and freights are bad and heavy. Bookings may be closed by the Railways from and to any station without notice. Goods may be handled roughly and pilfered. Corruption on the Railways is notorious.

Goods from Calcutta to Ahmedabad will very often take twice as much time to arrive at destination as those from London, Cardiff or Liverpool! It is said Bengal coal is twice as costly as Wales or S. African coal with half its heating value! Mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay depend on coal supplies from Bengal regulated by the Railways. If this coal does not arrive in time mills may close down. This is a very big item of expenditure.

Cut-Throat Competition.

The local competition is a costly thing. By local competition I mean competition between mills and mills. As I said before, there is no standardisation or specialisation in manufacturing types of cloth. All mills make all things in the same city or district and whenever a mill-owner sees his competitor making a few pies of profit he jumps on to it and tries to undersell. Others follow, the market soon goes down and every body suffers. Take for instance Sushi cloth or striped shirtings. This was a speciality with Bombay mills. Ahmedabad mills would not touch it. But taking advantage of the long stoppage of work in Bombay some body began manufacturing it. It is a little cheaper to manufacture in Ahmedabad and other cities than in Bombay, besides the cost of Dhobi bleaching is very little in these places. The result was that the Ahmedabad mills made a little profit on these at the expense of their Bombay friends and a good many mills in the mofussil followed suit.

A similar case has happened in the use of Uganda cotton. It will be more profitable and less costly to the mills if particular types of cloth were to be standardised and reserved for certain districts and each mill producing its 'patent' quality all throughout. Mass production does pay. In English and American mills we do not see such museums of types of cloth produced in a single mill. There are only 300 mills in India—doing almost the same kind of work. There are thousands of qualities and types of cotton goods—all in great demand by the Indian people. There is plenty of scope for each of our mills to work out its own profits. Merchants or middlemen are mostly to be blamed. Consumers cannot be served by the producers direct.

The Middleman.

The prices at which yarn and cloth are sold by the millowners are not the actual prices arrived at by calculation, that is the mill-owners do not or cannot sell their manufactures at their prices. They sell at merchants' prices which are usually low and not profitable. If a mill-owner is not willing to sell like this there is his brother who will jump in and snatch his business.

It is the middleman's profit that enhances the price of cloth so often. It is the middleman who teaches a mill-owner how to deteriorate or spoil his products. It is the middleman who brings about unfair competition. It is the middlemen's class which forms syndicates and corners yarn and cloth killing the consumers and the mills alike.

Utilisation of By-Products.

Utilisation of by-products is not known to us. It is now recognised that no industry can pay well unless the by-products are recovered and utilised. In certain industries, especially chemical industries, the recovery and utilisation of by-products are carried out on the spot—thereby decreasing the cost of production. In others like cotton and wool the by-products like waste are recovered by the owners but sold out to others who specialise in the utilisation. This is an indirect gain or a national economy which may not be visible in India. No attempts worth mentioning are made towards utilising all the cotton waste that is made. A few mills do use their own wastes of a particular type but not all. From cotton to cloth, on an average, 33 per cent. waste is produced. Out of this nearly 80 per cent. is exported at a very low price. The exported waste like cotton gets back to India as manufactured articles sold at fancy prices. Apart from other things like cellerlose and celluloid articles if cloth is made out of our waste it can be sold at a very cheap rate which is profitable. During the war and soon after it a major portion of waste was simply thrown away or burnt as there was no market for it. The mill-owners were then earning 50 per cent. profits!

Competition in Wages.

Competition in "wages" must be stopped. If we like to adopt all Western methods a uniform list of wages should be adopted for all mills in one city or district. Labour then will not keep moving from one mill to the other. This uniform list may be safely and conveniently worked out by a joint committee of employers and employees.

It is the duty of the Mill-owners' Associations of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda and other places to take such steps as to stop competition in manufactures and wages.

(To Be Continued).

CONGRESS POLITICS.

BY AN OLD TIMER.

II.

Mahatma Gandhi was active Mahatma Gandhi, the abstract thinker as he was called was more than a match for all these practical politicians. While the over-confident practical politicians were resting in their homes, he toured from one end of the country to the other, worked incessntly day and night in popularising his idea amongst the masses and succeeded in getting a province ready to hold the Congress. Bengal came forward to hold the Special Congress. As usual the imagination of the sentimental province of Bengal began to be stimulated by the idea of a so-called abstract thinker. The foremost leader of the U. P. having worked in Punjab in the investigation of the Jalianwala bagh tragedy naturally showed more inclination to support the idea of Non-Co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi.

Rapid Rally Round Gandhiji.

Anybody who had seen the blood fresh in the Jalianwalabagh in those days could not have been other than a non-co-operator. Punjab 'of course' was for non-co-operation; at least the middle class intelligentsia. The leaders were hesitating. But by putting some of them into jail Government converted them into Non-Co-operators. Other leaders of Punjab, as I was told very recently by a shrewd Punjabi observer, the politicians of his province were given an ultimatum by the masses themselves to lead them on the line of Non-Co-operation or cease to be their leaders. Behar and Orissa supported Mahatma Gandhi owing to his magnificient work in Champaran. Thus it will be seen that four out of nine major provinces showed eagerness to support Mahatma Gandhi in his non-co-operation movement.

The Committee of Five.

The Bombay Presidency and C. P. with Berar were under the influence of the cool calculating practical politicians of Maharastra and acute businessmen of Gujarat who could not see eye to eye with Mahatma Gandhi. Assam was practically with Bengal and Madras was half and half. That was the situation in June on July 1920. Unfortunately just at the time Lok. Tilak was removed from amongst us. Knowing full well that none was equal to him, a small committee consisting of five persons was appointed by Lok. Tilak's followers to carry on the political work of Lok. Tilak. It did not meet even once before the Special Congress at Calcutta or before he Nagpur session to take any concerted action and to this day that Committee has never met. Mr. Jayakar who was not a member of the Home Rule was of course not a member of that Committee of practical politicians. But people expected that Mr. N. C. Kelkar the immediate lieutenant of Lok. Tilak would carry on a vigorous propaganda against the non-co-operation movement of Mahatma Gandhi if Lok. Tilak was never for Non-Co-operation.

Sitting on the Fence.

While Mahatma Gandhi was moving from place to place to create public opinion in his favour our Kelkars and Aneys and Monjes and Baptistas and others were sitting at home, perhaps as good friends they were mourning the loss of Lok. Tilak. But certainly as Tilak's lieutenants they ought to have started his work immediately and carried on active propaganda against the non-co-operation movement if Tilak was against this movement as is given out by them in season and out of season now. By September when the Special Congress was held in Calcutta Mahatma Gandhi had converted the public opinion to his side. And why should not people follows him when these "leaders" retired from the field leaving him a free hand to work out his programme in his own way. Certainly one expected a fight from these people then. I think if a province like Bombay had subbornly opposed Mahatma Gandhi, he would certainly have considered twice before starting his movement. These people allowed him full liberty. Does it not look now as if they have left him in the lurch at a safe movement when they find that the bureaucracy is for them. If any body is to be blamed it is not Mahatma Gandhi but these people who did not known their own mind and had no confidence in their own abilities to lead the country.

Notes of the Day.

His Philosophy.

The cause of Trade Unionism in England is not completely lost, although the movement has been passing through exceptional difficulties. The declaration of the Trade Union leaders, in their appeal to the rank and file, that every Trade Unionist must be ready to help in the mobilisation of all the sources available in order to fight the Baldwin Government's policy of "surrounding them with a cordon of famine and despair" indicates the extent of the provocation they have received and the determination with which they intend facing it. To Mr. Baldwin this is all "inevitable." The Baldwin philosophy has considerably helped in widening the gulf between the employer and the employed, however specious his pretence for peace between the two. In an address at Chippenham during mail week he observed: "I don't admit culpable delay in dealing with this problem. Given the conditions of industry since the war, the delusions that followed on the war,—in my view what occurred was inevitable!"

Communalism in Councils.

The infectious character of communalism is seen in the attitude of several Members of the Punjab Legislative Council. That Council has before it a Bill, in itself non-communal, to safeguard the interests of borrowers and compel money-lenders to keep a standard system of accounts. But because of the accident that a majority of the money-lenders are Hindus, the discussion on the Bill, desirable in itself, has taken a communal turn. The Bill itself, even in the form in which it emerged from the Select Committee, is, in many respects, defective, as is evident from the fact that no less than 200 amendments have been tabled. The right course, in the circumstances was either that the Hindu and Muslim members should have come to an agreement in view of borrowers belonging to both communities, or that the Bill should have been sent back to another Select Committee in view of the numerous amendments and the raging controversy. But communal distruct has hitherto prevented an agreement; and it was futile to expect that Government would oblige the quarrelling parties by exerting their influence towards securing a reconsideration of the Bill by the Select Committee.

Temporary for Five Years!

The latest Bombay "Government Gazette" announces that Dr. E. A. Parker is appointed "to the newly created special temporary post of Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College, Bombay for a period of five years with effect from 21st June, 1926." According to the Local Government there is evidently a lack of suitable men in the present cadre of the professional branch of their Educational Service to teach English at the Elphinstone College. We are sure the members of that Service will consider this importation of outside talent, at what must be regarded as fancy prices and on special temporary terms, as a slur on their teaching ability and efficiency. Dr. Parker possibly possesses very special attainments for this special temporary job, although we have heard of sound and eminently qualified critics who have entertained doubts about it. But it is not in the public interest that such temporary appointments, which have a strange way of metamorphosing into permanent ones, should be created. This is a matter which deserves to be fully inquired into by some non-official member in the local legislature.

"Prohibition."

The first number of "Prohibition" is before us and we welcome it most cordially. It is the official organ of the Prohibition League of India, founded in Delhi in January last. It is edited by Rev. Herbert Anderson, the Hon. General Secretary of the League, and published quarterly at 59, King's Road, Howrah. The magazine is the first of its kind in India, definitely pledged to prohibition and to prohibition exclusively, and has made its appearance not a day too soon. The first number contains the full constitution of the League, much statistical and other useful information about liquor consumption in India and an able article on prohibition in U. S. A. As the magazine is meant to be not merely one of academic interest but to be a live propagandist journal, it is absolutely necessary that it should be published once a month. In view of the vital need for prohibition in India and for counter-acting the incessant and unscrupulous propaganda of vested interests, official and non-official, we trust the League will see its way to publish its organ monthly.

Play-Grounds for Children.

The Calcutta Corporation is now discussing a comprehensive scheme for equipping the city play-grounds, especially those meant for children, with facilities for games. The Corporation has already sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the purpose; and, if the whole scheme, which covers a five years' programme is accepted, it will involve capital and recurring expenditure of about five lakhs. It may be remembered in this connection that in England only last year the growing shortage of open spaces and recreation-grounds throughout the country led to the establishment of an influential national body, under the presidency of the Duke of York, pledged to make every possible effort to remedy this shortage. This should be an example to the local bodies and the public in India, especially if the large congested cities. The city of Bombay, which is most congested and which has a frightful rate of infant mortality—66 per cent.—needs to be foremost in remedial measures. Has the Corporation any scheme before it like the one undertaken by the Calcutta Corporation?

SAKLATVALA AND SOVIET MONEY.

NEVER RECEIVED ANY AMOUNT.

ALLEGATIONS UNFOUNDED.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, July 5.

Mr. Saklatvala, M. P. in an interview alludes to the reported repudiation of himself by some Indian Labour leaders and connects the same with the rumours of receiving Soviet moneys. Mr. Saklatvala has never received any such money whatsoever. He refers to his speech in the House of Commons when the Home Secretary unreservedly accepted his denial. The speech proved that the allegations against the Communists confounded payments with estimates or proposals. Mr. Saklatvala never received anything either for his election-expenses or other purposes. The cash was provided by himself or by English contributions collected in Battersea.

OWNERS' NEW TERMS.

WILL THE MINERS ACCEPT THEM?

LONDON, July 5.

In expectation that the Eight Hour Bill will receive the Royal assent by Wednesday several coal-owners have announced new terms to the miners affecting 181,000 men in Yorkshire, 125,000 in Scotland, 76,000 in Forest Dean and 20,000 in Warwickshire.

The Cabinet Coal Committee met to-day. It is understood that the Government is awaiting reports from the districts regarding the men's response to the new terms. —Reuter.

MOSUL TREATY

RATIFIED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

London, July 4.

Angora.—The Turkish Government has been informed that the British Government has ratified the Mosul Treaty.

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATION.

Fettah Bey and Col. Vinkien, Iraqi delegates are stated to have left Baghdad for Angora where they will exchange ratifications bowcen the Governments of Turkey and Iraq.—Reuter.

BRITISH CLAIMS IN IRAQ.

WHY THEY WERE ABANDONED.

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons replying to questions the Rt. Hon. Amery said he was advised that it was unnecessary to seek Parliament's authority in respect of the abandonment of British financial claims against Iraq under the 1924 Financial Agreement made under the Anglo-Iraq treaty of 1922. Rt. Hon. Amery denied that Britain had received any concession for giving up this £700,000. Hilton Youngs report showed that there were strong reasons for not pressing these claims against the Iraq government.—Reuter.

PLOT TO KIDNAP KING ALFONSO

ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN SPAIN

LONDON, July 4.

Paris.—A dramatic confession was made by M. Duretti, one of the arrested persons in connection with the plot to assassinate the King of Spain, before the examining Magistrate that he bought a motor car with the intention of going to San Sebastian to kidnap King Alfonso and spread rumour of his death in order to foment revolution.—Reuter.

ARRESTED PORTUGUESE LEADERS LIBERATED

LONDON, July 4.

Lisbon.—The recently arrested political leaders have been liberated.—Reuter.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR KARACHI.

KARACHI, July 5.

Mr. Alan Cobham has left Baghdad this morning and expects to reach Karachi tomorrow at sunset.—A. P.

STARTS FROM BUSHIRE.

BAGHDAD, July 5.

Alan Cobham left Baghad for Bushire at forty-five minutes past six this morning. —Reuter.

GRANTH SAHIB BURNT.

INCIDENT AT HIRABAD.

SIMLA, July 5.

News has been received that Granth Sahib (Sikh Holy Book) was burnt on Friday at Hirabad near Abbottabad. It is not known as to who burnt the Granth and there is nothing so far to give it a communal colour. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazara on learning of the incident ordered that no party of kirpan-wearing Sikhs exceeding three in number shall be allowed to enter Hirabad and precautions were taken to dissuade any Jathas from proceeding to Hirabad. Troops were also sent to the vicinity of the place but have now been withdrawn as all is now quiet.—A. P.

FRENCH FINANCE.

EXPERTS' COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

CAILEAUX GIVEN WIDER POWERS OF CONTROL.

LONDON, July 4.

Paris.—There is no mention of the capital levy and compulsory mobilisation of securities in the report of the official committee of experts appointed to formulate the financial programme which recommends to Parliament, temporarily, to waive certain of its prerogatives regarding expenditure. M. Caillaux is given a greater degree of control in financial matters and the Committee urges retrenchment in expenditure, a revision of sugar, drink and business turn-over taxes, and the immediate conclusion of debt-funding agreements with Britain and America after which long term loans are to be negotiated, and the franc ultimately stabilised at a figure between the cost of the living index and the prevailing market rate of the franc.—Reuter.

TEXT OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, July 4.

Paris.—The report of the Committee of experts covers 54 foolscap pages, besides technical appendices. It emphasises that the recommendations must be taken as a whole. The most striking passage says that the financial reconstruction is bound to cause a grave economic crisis for the moment. The stabilisation of the exchange will involve a rise in home prices, and increased production costs will reduce exports. Bankruptcy of the firms artificially enriched by the fall of the franc will ensue, and unemployment is inevitable. But sooner the situation is faced more effectively the shorter will be the crisis. France must depend, primarily, on her own efforts to restore the financial situation. The task is not insurmountable, but will be long and painful. The Committee is unanimously of opinion that the measures they advise are calculated to ensure the righting of the position. The recommendations include the raising of customs duties. Opinion is expressed that the report will strengthen the hands of Government.—Reuter's Special.

POISSY TRAIN SMASH.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF

London, July 4.

Paris.—The casualties in the Poissy train smash are now estimated at 17 persons killed or injured. The derailed Havre-Paris Express contained manly English and American tourists, who, however, escaped. Mr. J. Wilcock, said to be an English jockey, was killed in the accient which is dsai to be worst in France for the past five years.

It is officially stated that the accident was due to taking too qhickly the bend on to the branch line to which the train was diverted owing to the subsidence of the ground as result of the rain-storm which may have prevented the driver from seeing the signal to slow up.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ARSON AT FRENCH RY. STATION

London, July 4.

Paris.—There was a huge blaze at the Eijon goods station and a score of wagons were destroyed. The damage is estimated at four million francs. The traffic lines from Djjon goods station and a score of wagons ed. Foul play is suspected.—Reuter.

COLLAPSE OF ROOF

13 KILLED : 50 INJURED.

LONDON, July 5.

Berlin.—13 persons were killed, and 50 injured as a result of the collapse of a roof in the village of Woltersdorf near Berlin. The roof under which a crowd was taking shelter from thunder-storm was struck by lightening, and the crowd was seized with panic. Most of the dead are women.—Reuter.

ARMY OFFICER MURDERED

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, July 4.

A dastardly outrage took place in Lucknow last night. Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bransbury, R. A. M. C., Commanding Officer of the Cantonment Hospital was murdered it is alleged, by his bearer. The alleged murderer also attacked Col. Bransbury's Sycc and the Sycc's wife murdering the latter. The motive for the murder is not yet definitely known.

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bransbury took place with full military honours this afternoon. The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, City Magistrate, all military officers, members of the Board and Honorary Magistrates in the Cantonment attended the funeral. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Bransbury who is in England. —A. P.

BIG OPIUM HAUL

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Sukhendubikhas Chakrabarti was arrested by the Inspector of Excise this morning with a Maund and a half of opium valued about Rs. 10,000 at the Howrah Station while he got down from the second class compartment of the Bombay Mail.—Free Press.

PERSIAN EDITOR'S BOLD STAND.

PREFERS LEAVING INDIA TO GOVT. INTERFERENCE

ALLEGED LIBELLOUS STATEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The "Englishman" understands that Aga Syed Jelaldin Al Husseini Moid Ul Islam, editor of the well-known Persian weekly, "Habul Matin," which he started in Calcutta 34 years ago, is leaving India as the result of a communication from the Government that, in view of the anti-British tone of the paper, the Government was considering the question whether he should not be deported under the Foreigners' Act of 1864.

Moyid-Ul Islam, who was born in Teheran, came to India 38 years ago. He is now 63 years old, and has been blind for some years past. His daughters, one of whom is an M.A. of the Calcutta University, and the other a B.A., have been acting as sub-editors of the papers. The Government, it is understood, had occasion to point out to him in December last that unless he ceased publication of articles which were anti-British or libellous in tone, he would be deported. Moyid Ul Islam protested in January 1926. He received another communication and once again he denied having borne any but friendly feelings towards the British Government. Recently, Government forwarded translations of the extracts from the articles published in "Habul Matin," to which exception was taken, and asked for an explanation why they were couched in objectionable language. Moyid Ul Islam has sent a reply to the Government, but, it is understood, he has at the same time decided to leave India because he is unwilling to change the policy of the paper, which, he claims, has never been actuated by grudge or enimity towards any nation.—Free Press.

SICK OF COMMUNALISM.

DR. KITCHLEW'S PLEA FOR UNITY.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

At a largely attended meeting, held at the Albert Institute Hall, this evening, presided over by Principal Haramba Chandra Mitra, Dr. Kitchlew said that he was perfectly satisfied with the response given to his mission and that he found both the Hindus and Mussalmans absolutely sick of the present atmosphere. He felt proud of being a Congressman and said that he regarded the Indian National Congress as a truly political association, which if properly worked, could to a very great extent, help in bringing about peace and harmony in the country. He implored all men and women of the country to become members of that institution, so far as their political relations were concerned. As a member of the orthodox party of non-violent Non-Co-operation, he said, he did not believe in councils or assemblies, but the battle of Swaraj would have to be fought outside the portals of councils or assemblies.

Referring to the Hindu Muslim Unity, Dr. Kitchlew said that unless these two great communities were united, there could be no Swaraj or peace in the land. If both the Hindus and Mussalmans studied the underlying spirit of each others religion, faith, and past history, there would be no cause for complaint. Hindus have got their philosophy and ancient art and culture which they could contribute freely to the cause of Indian Nationalism and Muslims too have their own Islamic culture and their democratic ideas of life which they could similarly contribute to the cause of the nation.

Finally Mr. Kitchlew appealed to the members of both the communities to remove distrust and suspicion from each others mind, join the Congress and organise themselves in a spirit of comradeship on a common nation-building programme, and not on communal lines.—Free Press.

EXPLOSION IN CHEMICAL WORKS

HEAVY CASUALTY LIST.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The explosion occurred at the chemical works at 1, Bahir Sura Rd., Belliaghatta, Calcutta at about half past one this afternoon. Glycerine, Sulphuric and nitric acids are manufactured at the works. This afternoon, an auction sale was in progress at the works and was attended by about 200 persons. It is stated that suddenly and without any apparent reason some of the chemicals exploded, as a result of which about thirty persons were injured, including nineteen seriously. The Beliaghatta police were immediately informed of the accident, and the injured persons were removed to the Medical College Hospital. Two of them Jay Gopal Bose (Asst. Head Master of a high school at Garpar) and his son Nanda Gopal Bose died shortly after admission. The condition of some of the injured persons is said to be critical.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Lalmonirhat wires that the line between Rajabhatkhawa and Dalsingpara stations was cleared at midnight and that through running of trains has been resumed.—A. P.

FOUR MORE DEATHS.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Two more deaths have taken place in hospital in consequence of the fatal explosion at the Dutt Chemical Works, Belliaghata yesterday. One of these is Mr. Nalinikanta Gupta a well-known chemist and liquidator of the firm.

LATER.

Two more deaths have occurred in connection with the chemical explosion at Belliaghata bringing the total to six.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

LIST OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

APPROVED BY WORKING COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Associated Press has obtained the following list of Congress candidates to the Legislative Assembly which was approved by the working committee to-day:—

Assam (Non-Mahomedan) Mr. T. R. Phookan; (Mahomedan) Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury. Andhra (Guntur and Nellore District, Non-Mahomedan) Mr. B. Perumalla Naidu. Bombay (City, Non-Mahomedan) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. Punjab (Jullunder) Lala Lajpat Rai. (Ambala) Lala Buni Chand. (Rawalpindi) Diwan Chaman Lal. Kerala; (General Constituency) Mr. V. Krishna Menon. United Provinces; (Fyzabad Division) Pandit Gauri Shanker Misra; (Seven Cities) Mr. M. Tusadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, (Rohilkand and Kumaon Division) Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer. Karnatak: Bombay (Southern Division) Mr. Dattatraya Venkatash Belvi. Bihar and Orissa (Tirhut Division) Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh; (Bhagalpur Division) Mr. Kumar Ganganand Singh.

Madras Presidency (Non-Mahomedan):—(Madras City) Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, (Salem, North Arcot and Coimbatore) Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chetty; (Chingleput and South Arcot) Mr. M. K. Acharya, (Tanjore and Trichinopoly) Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, (Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly) Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar; Ganjam and Vizagapatam) Mr. V. V. Jogiah; (West Godavari and Kristna) Mr. T. Prakasam; (Ceded Districts and Chittur Group) Mr. C. Duraiswami Iyengar, Mahomedan, Syed Murtuza Saheb and Umar Ali Shah.

United Provinces: (Agra) Dr. Kailash Nath Katju; (Meerut) Mr. Peyarae Lal Sharma; (Benares and Gorakhpur) Sri Prakasa; (Seven Cities) Pandit Motilal Nehru; (Lucknow) Mr. Mohanlal Saxena. Mahomedan: (Benares, Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Allahabad) Mr. Yusuf Imam.

The list of disputed candidates will be considered later.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The following is the list of Congress candidates to the Bombay Legislative Council approved to-day by the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C.:—Bombay, North, Mr. Purushottam Trikamdas, South and Messrs. Khurshed F. Nariman and Balubhai T. Desai; Bombay University, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; Maharashtra Mahomenan Munshi Mir Sukrulla. Poona Distt.: Gawande.—A. P.

Messrs. Gangaram Govind Peshankar and Kashinath Thakoji Jadav. Ahmednagar:—Mr. K. S. Firodea. Nasik:—Mr. B. J. Marathey. East Khandesh:—Rajmal Lakhichand Shet. Ratnagiri:—Mr. R. K. Sawands.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS AGAIN

CALCUTTA, July 5.

When the Working Committee met again this morning at Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's residence, they passed a condolence resolution at the death of Mr. Chira Ranjan Das. Further the meeting confirmed three more names of candidates for the Assembly and the Provincial Councils.

They are Babu Devki Prasad Sinha, Assembly (Chota Nagpur), Mr. Durgadas B. Advani, Bombay Council (Karachi non-Muslim), and Mr. P. Shiva Rao, Madras Council (Bellary.)

A resolution was then passed authorising Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to form a committee to supplement the efforts of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in the matter of carrying on Congress election propaganda in that province and placing Rs. 1,000 at the Committee's disposal for the purpose.

Another resolution was passed deputing Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to visit Gujerat and to select candidates for the Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council in that province and to report to the Working Committee for confirmation. Mr. Dayalji Desai and Mr. Waman Mukadam have been requested to assist the Committee in their work. The Working Committee will meet again to-morrow morning at 9.—Free Press.

BAN ON MR. YAKUB HASAN.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, July 5.

Notice of a motion of adjournment of the Madras Legislative Council has been given by a Mahomedan member to discuss the action of the Government in refusing to remove the disqualification of Mr. Yakub Hasan to enter the legislature.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

COST OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

WHERE IS GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION?

TALK OF INSTITUTING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding. Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved:—

"That the Sanitary Measures Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report within two months, if in order to effectively check the adulteration of the milk in the city, the following or similar measures should not be adopted for a temporary period of at least 3 months or 6 months:—(1) All vendors and distributors of milk should be given a distinguishing pass, each with a number, which they must be bound to produce on inspection at any time. (2) That milk examining stations be opened at important places (preferably near all Police Chowkeys and important corners) to take the examination of suspected milk-vessels on the spot, with an authority to hand the culprit over to police for prosecution. (3) That sufficient expert milk-inspectors be temporarily appointed with a strict warning to inspect the milk at the different incoming stations and on rounds and certify in the certificate-books to that effect provided to each vendor or distributor. (4) That the milk inspectors should also be given passes and made to submit their daily reports of work to the head officer."

He wanted to keep a check over the adulteration now going on in the city. He said unless they gave some attention to this matter, they would never be able to stop adulteration.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said such drastic restrictions as advocated by the mover tended to increase the price of the milk. They did not mean improvement of the quality of milk, but gave more facilities and opportunities to the staff for corruption. He did not want to oppose it, but he hoped the Committee would consider the question carefully.

The Commissioner agreed with the previous speaker, but he wished he had followed the matter further and made out a case for not sending it to the Committee. If the milk supply of the city were in the hands of a few individuals it would have been possible to supervise it, but it was not. Without imposing great hardships on the people it would be impossible to carry out the suggestions.

Sir V. A. Dabholker opposing said these restrictions would make milk even dearer than now, and perhaps they would not get milk at all.

TAKE IT PHILOSOPHICALLY.

Mr. A. K. Pai said they had to put up with these things unless they wanted the price of milk to go up. His milkman was adulterating milk under his very nose, but he could not help it and he also could not help saying that the proposition was a preposterous one.

Mr. B. T. Desai objected to the word preposterous from Mr. Pai.

Messrs. Kanji Master and Shivadas Chapsey also spoke.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe said adulteration amounted to 72 per cent. and they must do something to stop it.

The proposition was lost.

SWIMMING BATH ON CHOWPATTY SEA FACE.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report at an early date whether it is desirable and feasible to construct a spacious swimming bath on the Chowpatty Sea Face and if so he be requested to place before the Corporation estimates of the cost of constructing it together with a design for the same."

Mr. S. K. Bole moved an amendment that the Roads Committee be requested to report whether it was desirable to construct swimming baths for public use with estimates for one at Chowpatty and another at Mahim.

Mr. S. A. Mantri moved an amendment that the word "if desirable" should be deleted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved another amendment omitting the words "on the Chowpatty Sea Face."

The original proposition was agreed to.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CORPORATION.

Dr. A. G. Dwas moved:—"That having regard to the heavy and growing commitments of the Corporation, present and prospective, the Standing Committee be requested to consider and report in all its bearings on the financial condition of the Corporation and to suggest how best to meet these commitments without imposing further burden on the ratepayers."

He said only 10 per cent. of the general tax was now available for general amenities. No provision was made now for the payment of their development loan amounting to nearly 21 lakhs. Their expenditure was growing, for they had undertaken a medical college and a hospital, besides primary education. The outlook was really very serious and they must take some steps betimes.

Dr. Choksey seconded.

After some discussion the proposition was withdrawn.

GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. K. I. Rahimtoola moved:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution No. 1005, dated the 23rd December, 1925, under which he has been asked to institute legal proceedings against Government in order to enforce the Corporation's claim in connection with Government's contribution towards Primary Education expenditure in the city of Bombay and he be requested to report what progress has been made in connection therewith."

He said the question was raising anxieties in their minds. They had appointed a small Committee to assist the Commissioner. The Committee, however, he said, had done nothing so far as he knew to carry out the wishes of the Corporation. After the resolution was passed, there was an informal conference with the representatives of Government and the matter was dismissed at some length without any definite conclusion being arrived at. The Government did not see their way to accept the terms proposed by the Corporation neither were they agreeable to levy a provisional tax as suggested by the Corporation. Since then the Government had introduced the Indian Stamp Act Bill which taxed Bombay city alone. He regretted that the Corporation's claim during the last two or three years had not been accepted by the Government.

The resolution was put to the vote and was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday at 3.40 p.m.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT DACCA.

APPEAL FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

DACCA, July 5.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here yesterday and was received at the railway station by a large number of men. He was presented with an address of welcome from the Municipality, the citizens of Dacca and the Hindu Sabha.

In reply to the address Pandit Malaviya said that national prosperity of the country depended absolutely on national unity and that being so Hindus and Muslims should live in amity. At the Benares Hindu University Hindu and Moslem boys lived in friendship and received their education together. He urged them, therefore, to compose their differences.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Speaking on the political situation he admitted that the Reforms did not give them sufficient powers and most of the revenue of India instead of being spent on nation building works was being spent on miltary and other services. The policy of uniform and continuous obstruction was not prudent. Even the Swarajists, he said, could not always stick to this policy. This gave rise to two powerful parties in the Congress the Swarajists and the Responsivists. He appeals to the people to send to the Counrils their best men who would fearlessly do all that was necessary for their country's good.

The Pandit left Dacca for Naraingunj 'en route' to Mymensing.—A. P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA RECEIVES ADDRESSES

DACCA, July 5.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here yesterday afternoon, and was presented with two addresses at Northbrook Hall. Replying to the Municipal address, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that the sanitary condition of Dacca was bad, and Municipal Commissioners should use their representative in the Council to demand more money for better sanitation. He added that Hindus and Muslims must live together to realise their common destiny. He visited the Dacca University and addressed an open-air meeting.—Free Press.

PATNA UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR.

PATNA, July 5.

The Associated Press understands on reliable authority that Mr. S. Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University whose term of office expires in October will be appointed for another term of two years. Mr. Sultan Ahmed is the first non-official honorary Vice-Chancellor to serve for two terms. His term of office has been associated with several university reforms notably the scheme for establishment of a central teaching university at Patna.—A. P.

MISSION OF THE ARCHITECT.

FROM VISIONS OF BEAUTY TO REALITY.

MR. VAKIL ON CULT OF UGLINESS.

A meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association was held on Thursday when Mr. K. H. Vakil read a paper entitled "The Architect's Territory." Mr. Ditchburn, the President, being unavoidably detained elsewhere, Mr. S. F. Bharucha presided. Mr. Vakil in the course of speech said:—

Indian architecture, as an art, has vitality. It has almost infinite possibilities for artistic growth and development. Given the essential freedom and scope, it can lead the efforts for creative designs which at present occupy the attention of the world. The faith and conviction of the architects in India have been derived, as they ought to be, from the knowledge and understanding of the architectural achievements of the country as well as from the knowledge and understanding of the necessities of the times. The architect's territory has been steadily encroached upon, if it is not yet altogether conquered. It will be acquired by interests other than those represented by the architect if he is slow to make up his mind, slow to define, maintain and defend his territory.

ART IN ENVIRONMENT.

The mind of the West could not grasp or discover the intimate relation between art and life. It did not seek art in environment. It was content to view the pictures and the sculptures in museums and galleries. It paid the polite attention to art social conventions required from it. The West, particularly America, is beginning to be conscious of architecture as an art indispensable even to modern life. America seems to have outgrown or escaped the literary conception of art as a cheap pastime, or worse still, as a means for social distinction. The mentality, consequent upon the fundamental misconception of art, fostered, by the passivity or greed of the architects, has had its sinister effect also on the thought and culture of modern India. So that, when the consciousness of the importance of past national achievements in art stirred the young minds of the nation their energy and efforts were directed or deflected by the mental attitude adopted, unconsciously and unnoticed it may be, from the West. The prominence given to easel pictures, as the one and only important form or aspect of Indian art, may be cited as an instance. Indian sculpture, accepted conventionally as a glorious heritage, has been, with very rare exception, unapproached as a source of living inspiration. The innumerable priceless art-crafts of the nation have been the subject of humiliating condescension.

STEREOTYPED TEXTS.

And, Indian architecture has been, with amazing candour, shelved as good enough only for the text stereotyped by the sentimental exponents of national culture. Were it not so, we would have grasped with great reverence the true significance of the nation's artistic heritage. Our past forms and aspects of art, our traditions and achievements, have been the natural consequence of the national attitude, not hitherto fully grasped, which secured for art almost every place, occasion and incident in national life. That is why it has been distinct. That is why it is still vital. Nowhere is this attitude, fundamentally distinct, more clearly and eloquently revealed that in the infinite artistic wealth of the architectural glories bequeathed by the nation.

PLACE OF ARCHITECTURE.

I have, therefore, attempted to indicate the place architecture does not, but ought to, occupy. If my explanation is clear, if my attempt is even partly successful, it will not be difficult to realise the national importance and magnitude of the task of those who have taken upon themselves the burden of the architect, the fashioner whose privilege and mission it is to create and secure in daily life and environment dreams and visions of spiritual conquests revealed and made possible only by spontaneous and wholehearted reverence to Beauty. If that is accomplished it will not, again, be difficult to assign and estimate the right perspective and value to efforts towards national reconstruction in art fostered by the work of those who have made themselves responsible for the guidance and activities of the Bombay Architectural Association. This does not imply that I am unconscious of the defects and limitations inherent in the pioneering attempts. I aspire towards a position for the architects on this side that would enable them to offer practical help to the architects elsewhere, architects with similar desire for national regeneration, the aspiration is only natural and legitimate: natural, because if our work is rightly directed it will be the continuing line in the evolution of Indian architecture apparent in the creative impulses which distinguish the architectural heritage of Western India, legitimate, because I see in the work already achieved the attitude towards practical problems, problems offered by creative impulses, that can be accepted as a necessary condition of progress and continued development.

THE R. I. B. A.

Most of you are, I believe, familiar with my views on the subject of the affiliation with the R.I.B.A. As an additional facility, the affiliation may be accepted. But it can not, under any circumstances, be accepted by us as a substitute for the facilities of instruction and study, for the standards of work and employment we have to provide ourselves for the needs, traditions aspirations peculiar to our country. Indian architecture cannot prosper or flourish on the conventions inapplicable to the climatic, economic, social and intellectual conditions of the country. The architect is, besides, an artist. He is nothing if he is not essentially an artist. He cannot, therefore, consider it his professional status in the manner of the Trade Unionist preoccupied solely with his wages.

No one can seriously dispute the value of the educative efforts organised by you. The Year Book, published by you, is a record full of encouraging information about your work. The work has, as you know, exercised its influence both inside and outside the city and the Presidency. There have been, in the city, noticeable improvements, scattered but not altogether insignificant, in the architectural compositions which all display stray glimpses of Indian details and designs that should confirm the faith of every one except that of the born pessimist.

CULT OF UGLINESS.

The building activities only indicate the encroachments, rapid and from all quarters, which threaten to expel the architect. What is the significance of the huge structures, massed ugliness, the horrors in steel reinforced in concrete, that slur the fair name of this city and disfigure the unrivalled beauty of its site? The greater Bombay about which so much has been written is not to be judged solely by the width of the road newly laid, say, in Parel. It is to be judged, as it will be judged, by the buildings and the structures it erects on and around these roads. Can there be anything more repulsive for the architect than the new railway bridges that have been permitted to increase the blots on the landscape? Why is the architect detached from the fashioning of the railway stations? There were, until very recently, stations on the B. B. & C. I. that could reconcile the discerning observer. The charming wood work in the old structures at Church Gate, the carvings in wood at Marine Lines and Charni Road were, for instance, things that soothed his feelings. But the cult of ugliness seems to have captured the railway administration. Steel, tin and concrete are beginning to destroy, if they have not already destroyed, the last vestiges of civilised amenities. The inhuman touch is manifest in the stiff concrete benches on the stations supposed to provide rest to the weary and the waiting. Even the little trees, plants and shrubbery that formerly screened the offensive structures and relieved the eyes have been wiped out. This is only one instance. It is typical of what is happening everywhere in the city.

COURAGE AND DISINTERESTEDNESS.

They have to acquire adequate representation and control over public institutions and bodies that direct large building activities. But before they can do that they have to offer, to the public, promptly and clearly, their views and suggestions on every occasion that demands architectural guidance from them. For, their future can be assured only by the prestige acquired by the courage and disinterestedness with which they solve problems of local practical and immediate importance. Here is an instance. There was, you remember, a report published in the papers sometime back containing the Municipal Commissioner's views on the architectural work and designs accomplished by his staff and by those outside. His verdict was, if I member aright, that assistance from the architects outside was an extravagant proposition. He may be right or wrong. It is on such occasions, however, that the public has a right to be helped by your views and suggestions. It is not enough to address once every five years a tame appeal for the encouragement of Indian architecture. The representatives of the public require constant information about your views and suggestions for the proper control of the building activities in the city. How often have you, may I ask, approached them with definite proposals for improvement? How many of the architects have examined the municipal building rules and regulations and placed their views and suggestions before the Municipality? Surely, it cannot be that they find nothing in them that is obsolete, if not positively, harmful. There is not yet a whisper of protest against the type designs invented by the administrator who masquerades as an architect. Indian architecture, Indian civic conceptions and designs, recognise and emphasise the importance of art in daily life and environment. If architecture is to be a necessity of modern life they must be restored their place and status in national life. Otherwise, the architect's territory, at present more or less a dream, will soon be a fiction.

SCARCITY OF FODDER IN GONDAL.

THAKORE SAHIB'S DONATIONS

Owing to scarcity of fodder the condition of cattle is piteous. H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Gondal is pleased to make the following donations to the pinjrapoles of the State: Rs. 10,000 worth of grass to the Gondal Pinjrapole, Rs. 6,000 worth of grass to the Dhoraji Pinjrapole, and Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 600 worth of grass to the Bhayavdder and upleta pinjrapoles. Besides all cattle is allowed to graze free on the paddock grounds, where nearly 1,200 animals are fed every day. This arrangement will continue till the cattle can get good green grass in the meadows.—Free Press.

HARDSHIP OF WORKMEN.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Hon. Secretary of the Employees' Union writes:—

At a meeting of the Railway employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshop held last month an important question was discussed namely, that of absence of provision made by the Railway authorities for the men taking their meals during the period of recess in the noon. There were several poor labourers who did not bring any meals at all and depended only upon the hawkers of gram, plantains, peas, etc., sitting on the foot-path but these hawkers are being driven away by the police and the Municipality. The consequence of this was that the workers had to starve themselves.

Therefore, it was resolved that the meeting should request the Agent to reserve part of the workshop compound for the convenience of the hawkers of eatables from whom a very large number of the workers purchase things to eat during the recess time.

CENSURE MOTION.

SEQUEL TO DEBATE ON NOMINATION.

CORPORATION AGENDA FOR JULY.

The following are some of the important items culled from the July agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Palwanker will move in a meeting: That the Corporation are of opinion that the action of Mr. L. R. Tairsee in mentioning the names of certain members of the Corporation and making groundless allegations against them when he addressed the House in connexion with the proposition that was moved by Mr. Dumasia about the letter written by the Minister to certain members of the Corporation, is not commendable.

Mr. Palwanker will also move: That the Commissiontr be requested to report as to the desirability of providing separate Municipal ambulance motor car for the removal to the "Jury House" of dead bodies of persons dying from causes that are required to be investigated by the Police and also of allowing the relatives of the deceased to use the same for carrying the dead bodies back to their residence, and if so, he be requested to submit proposals for providing the same.

UNIFORM WATER DISTRIBUTION.

The Municipal Commissioner has written the following letter to the Corporation:

I have to refer to Corporation Resolution requesting me to explain the circumstances under which water is distributed in the City at different pressures and for a different number of hours in different localities and to report whether it is feasible to distribute water uniformly in all the wards of the City, and to state that the distribution of water to various parts of the rate at which it is consumed. (3) The size of the distributing and service mains. (4) The source of supply.

When water is flowing through a main there is a fall of pressure for every measured length that it travels along the pipe due to friction, and this loss of pressure varies directly as the square of its velocity and discharge. It is therefore obvious that the pressure and consequently the supply would be greater in those districts which are situated nearer that end of the main which is connected to the source of supply than those which are at the far end of the main. Again certain districts are supplied from the Malabar Hill Reservoir which is 257 feet above the Town Hall Datum, while others are fed from the John Hay Grant Reservoir at Mazgaon which is 190 feet above the Town Hall Datum. The heights of the different localities above Town Hall Datum also vary considerably and both these factors affect the pressure of water in the various localities. The difference in the hours of supply depends largely on the quantity of water we receive in Bombay and the rate at which it is consumed. Owing to the absence of Balancing Reservoirs, certain localities have to be fed directly from the trunk mains which bring the water into the City. These localities receive a constant supply with the exception of certain high level portions which cannot always be accommodated as the pressure varies according to the rate of consumption. Some places in the intermittent supply districts are far from the source of supply, and in these cases, it is necessary to extend the hours of supply with a view to supplying the inhabitants at the extremities of the district with a reasonable quantity of water. If all the portions of the intermittent supply area were supplied at the same time and for the same number of hours, a great mass of the population would receive little or no water at all. When the Tansa Works are completed, it is hoped that a constant supply will be available for the greater part of the City. Under the present conditions it is neither feasible nor practicable to distribute water uniformly in all the wards of the City.

WORKSHOP REORGANISATION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas will move: That in view of the grave irregularities which have been brought to the notice of the Corporation in the working of the Municipal Workshops the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation how best the workshops could be reorganised so as to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities in future.

Dr. Viegas will move: That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation as to (1) how misappropriation of Municipal property and bribery at the Municipal workshops could remain undetected for a number of years; (2) the extent and the loss the Corporation have suffered thereby; (3) who was responsible for the supervision of the stores of the workshops and lastly whether it is in any way possible to do away with the workshops altogether and to do the work by private agency.

That the Corporation are of opinion that no petrol should be sold to officers from the Municipal stock.

That the Corporation are of opinion that no repairs should be executed to the cars, cycles, etc., of Municipal officers and employees at Municipal workshops without the written permission of the Commissioner.

ONE ANNA TRAMFARE.

He will also move: That the Corporation being of opinion that a uniform fare of one anna is highly desirable on the entire tramway system, the Tramways Committee be requested to confer, in consultation with the Commissioner, with the Tramways Company on the subject and report the result to the Corporation.

PROPOSED BUILDINGS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has given notice of the following proposition: That a Committee to be called the Buildings Committee composed of the Councillors be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report on the condition of such of the buildings either existing, or under construction, in the city as may be referred to it for report from time to time by the Corporation.

AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya will move: That the Schools Committee be requested to report on the desirability of making a representation to Government requesting them to transfer the control of the aided primary schools entirely to the Schools Committee.

In the agenda there is a letter written by Messrs. Kanga and Company to the President forwarding copy of a letter written by Mr. Trieumdas Morarji and others stating, that Ramji Purshottam Chawl at Girgaum is mostly occupied by women of low character who sing obscene songs and dance till late at night and cause nuisance to the residents of the locality. Opposite the chawl there is a Municipal school for boys and girls and, and the letter complains, the existence of such a "den of immorality" in the immediate neighbourhood of a school, as likely to have a positive, harmful and bad effect on the children. A request is now made to drive away the undesirable persons from the chawl.

INSANITARY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The Secretary to the Schools Committee has forwarded a statement to the Corporation showing the names of schools in insanitary buildings or insanitary surroundings as reported by the Medical Inspectors of the Municipal Schools. There are nearly seventy schools all over the city which come under this category.

He has also given notice of a motion that a member should not be allowed to work on more than one of the three following Committees: Standing Committee, the Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee.

MUNICIPAL NOTICES.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai will move: That it is desirable to publish all Municipal notices, notifications, informations, etc., whenever necessary, in at least two English, two Gujarati, two Marathi and one Urdu daily newspaper published in the city of Bombay and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to publish a draft amendment to Section 481 of the Bombay City Municipal Act for the above purpose at an early date.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE SECRETARIAT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The simple term, retrenchment, whatever its real and plain meaning may be, has a curious and sinister significance to the popular mind. As soon as the terrible word 'retrenchment' is uttered, it creates in that mind (and God alone knows that excepting a few men and women who are favourites of that whimsical and cruel Deity Fortune we have no other mind) dark images and darker thoughts. Notices couched in dry, legal phraseology, as terse as the famous Wellingtonian sentence and as lengthy as a dull metaphysical treatise, signed by Ceasars of employers abruptly terminating your clerking services and condemning you to the uncertain fate of the unemployed for whom only a few hours back you heaved (as a passport for the salvation of your soul) a sigh of sympathy or laughed your heartless laugh, dance before your eyes. You feel and see instinctively the pathos of the tragedy of the wage-earner kicked out of employment. The philosophy of Marx and the class-war and the revolutions are no longer confusing riddles, your class consciousness notwithstanding. The whole system, the economic basis of your life is wrong, you conclude; and you are not much wrong in your conclusions.

And now when you, Sir, discuss the possible plan of retrenchment in the Civil Secretariat Departments, one shudders at the thought that with the best intentions in the world, you are out not for real retrenchment or the welfare of the Presidency but for real harm to the whole community, to add to the number of the unemployed and increase their misery. Is not the unemployed a burden on the community or ought to be, if he is not? The glib talk about retrenching expenditure by reducing the number of 'menials' and clerks sounds like commonsense and real economy; but is it really so? Are idle clerks and menials maintained for display as a human menagerie that adds to the prestige of their keepers or do they work honestly and hard for every pie they earn? Is it not absurd to suppose that a Government Secretary, an English Civilian, has any earthly reasons for having in his office those half famished specimens of humanity for ornamental purposes? Whatever our best paid good Civilian may be, whatever our grievances against him may be, let us be fair to him and admit that he is a businesslike, real, English Imperialist and not a Roman Emperor with an abnormal craving for slaves. Clerks are not a luxury or a piece of extravagance though a large number of golf-clubs and a two-seater Austin may be considered one by quite a despicable and miserable class of persons.

Apart from whether Government are going to act on your suggestion and carry out retrenchment measures recommended to them, the conviction is commonly shared that it is not the lazy or useless people, but the hard worked, useful, helpless one who will suffer in the end. The realists trained in the school of experience entertain no such romantic nonsense as justice under the conditions of the present competitive system which knows no God but the pseudo-Darwinism and no other code of ethics than the law of enterprising buccaneers.

The question is, is reduction of a few men hired as clerks (and with all respect to their petty "bourgeois" respectability I include the Superintendents and even Assistant Secretaries in this class) going to solve the question of retrenchment of Government expenditure so long as the other causes of bankruptcy and economic blood-sucking are there? If the clerks are really in the way of your making up the deficit, why, send them not to the wolves (even wolves, poor things, would starve here, one pauses to think) but to the lethel chamber. It is so much better, cleaner, more humane.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER OF THE FAMISHED FRATERNITY.

SEQUEL TO DELHI RIOTS

DEFENCE COMMITTEE FOR HINDUS FORMED

DELHI, July 4.

It is understood on reliable authority, that the Hindus of Delhi are organising a defence committee for the purpose of assisting and defending Hindus implicated in cases, arising out of the recent riots. An influential committee has been elected to collect funds, and a regular office is expected to be opened in Katraishwar Bhawn Dhari Barli in a day or two. The Committee will also file cases in regard to those who were killed or injured during the disturbance of 24th June.—A. P.

PIG-HEADED AND PERVERSE.

MR GOSWAMI'S ESTIMATE OF BENGAL GOVT.

Later.—Vehement protest was voiced this afternoon at a public meeting of Hindu citizens held at the Town Hall against the recent Government communique issued with regard to the leading processions with music through public streets of Calcutta. The hall was fully packed and five overflow meetings were held outside Hindus evinced tremendous enthusiasm, and were unanimous in their opinion that that Government's action was illegal, and it seriously interfered with their legitimate rights, and if occasion arose, they would not only disobey the illegal order, but would even face death in the carrying out of their rights.

Mr. J. N. Basu who presided delivered a very impressive speech. He moved the resolutions which were seconded by Mr. Bepinchandra Pal, and supported by Messrs. Tulsichanran Goswami, Padamraj Jain, Hirendranath Dutt, and Sardar Hari Singh. Mr. Pal said that mosques abutted the highways, and if Mahomedans felt disturbed by the playing of music in the highways accessible to all under law, their duty was to remove their mosques. The Government of Lord Lytton, Mr. Pal added, had trespassed into the function of a civil Court, and had perpetrated an anarchy worse than any perpetrated ever before.

PLEA FOR DISOBEYING ORDER.

Mr. Goswami said that when the communique was issued he raised the cry that Lord Lytton must go. If this law was unjust, it was also wicked, and he urged the Hindus to make up their mind to disobey it, Pact or no Pact. It would not solve the Hindu-Moslem question. He characterised the Government's action in issuing the communique as being "pig-headed and perverse" that was his feeling. He said when he first read the Communique, and he gave public expression to it that day. Mr. Hemendrapasad Ghose pointed out that even music was played in front of the Jumma Musjid during the Delhi Darbar and as a protest against the communique they would not only disobey the law but adopt mass civil disobedience, and they were prepared to even face death. The meeting terminated late in the evening.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is no exaggeration if we say that your leader of the 2nd instant on the "Congress Presidentship" will undoubtedly prove a reliable guiding light to many Provincial Congress Committees in selecting the name of the President for the coming session of the Congress. Looking towards the present political condition of India—springing up of many small political parties, the highly lamentable discord between the two great communities of India—one can easily say that the question of the Congress presidentship must engage the fullest freedom-loving sons of the Motherland. One possible attention of all the educated and can hardly disagree with you, Mr. Editor, when you remark that "the Congress President for the next year should be one.... ..who alike by his personality and his past record, is able to mobilise all the divergent elements in the country under the Congress Flag and breathe new life into the dead bones of national life." But the question is, who will be able to preside successfully over the coming momentous session of the Congress? Without the least shadow of communal prejudice, and simply considering the welfare of our country, we whole-heartedly agree with you that Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque will be the fittest man to lead the country in its present grave and critical hour. It is universally acknowledged that unless we solve the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity successfully our political progress is bound to remain at a standstill and it is for this question of vital importance that the advice and guidance of Mr. Mazher-ul-Haque is needed the most. Again this year the responsible and important task of framing a political programme to be pursued by its representatives in the Councils, will devolve upon the coming Congress, and the success of that political programme simply depends upon the fact that it should be framed in such a way that it should be acceptable to the important political parties existing in the Councils. We think that the country will gain in above respect also by the past and profound experience of Mr. Haque. Everyone knows the importance of the present state of affairs as described above and hence it is utterly needless to dwell upon it at length. In short, it is quite sufficient to say that in the person of Mr. Mazher-ul-Haque we shall find a guide, a philosopher and a friend. Still, it is extremely probable that some persons will show great doubts about the success of Mr. Haque as a President of the Congress, as he has retired from the political field. It is a fact that he has retired but we are not ready, to believe that a man of Mr. Haque's type can cut off all connexions for ever with the politics of the country. He must have watched the political progress of the country with great but silent interest. His retirement must be considered in the same light as the self-imposed retirement of Mahatma Gandhi. Finally, it is with no little faith that we trust that the country will get something from Mr. Haque which will certainly prove a very strong stimulant to the present lethargic political condition of India. In conclusion, will you allow us Mr. Editor to quote the last paragraph of your leader with a little change?

"We 'earnestly appeal' to members of the various Provincial Congress Committees to rise above personal predilections and party manoeuvres and recommend the name of Mr. Mazher-ul-Haque for the presidentship of the Congress."—Yours etc.,

R. A. MOULVI,
B. M. DOCTOR,
A. M. DOCTOR,
K. A. SHAIKH,
A. M. MOHTASEB.

Broach, July 3.

MOSUL TREATY SIGNED.

RECEPTION IN TURKEY.

STRONG CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SLAMBOUL, June 8.

The terms of the Treaty which settles, for the present at least, the vexed question of Mosul, must have been flashed across the wires by this time. The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" must be anxious to learn how the Treaty was received by the public, the Press and the Opposition here. Further they may be interested to know the reasons which prompted the Turkish Government to attach their signature to a document which deprives them of all their rights over a territory which they claimed till now, and would claim in future too, to be a part of their homeland.

The Treaty, as such, has not been liked by any body in Turkey. The local press voiced the public feeling in this matter when it wrote various leading articles and notes saying that the Treaty constituted neither a diplomatic victory nor a political triumph for Turkey. On the contrary it deprived her of a province which was an inivisible part of hers. This decision, the papers wrote, once more demonstrated that in the world of to-day right and justice without the necessary force behind them, were not respected. The future peace and integrity of Turkey, concluded these journals, could be maintained by her own forces and not by relying upon others and expecting them to respect right and justice.

The Popular Party while deliberating upon the terms of the Treaty before presenting it to the National Assembly, was split into two sections, one severely criticising the Government for having made too many sacrifices for securing peace and the other defending the Government as having done their best so far.

CRITICISM IN THE ASSEMBLY

The Treaty on being presented to the National Assembly for ratification was criticised by the Opposition in terse but severe words as:—"From the floor of this House," said Kiazim Kata Beker Pasha, the leader of the suppressed Progressive Party in the Assembly, "I had said in the beginning of the present session that our conviction was that the internal and external situation of the country counselled us to abstain from all kinds of dissensions, and had wished the Government success in steering clear of the difficulties which they themselves had created. At that time my words were labelled as ambiguous and were severely criticised. We helped the Government by maintaining silence, when they were facing great difficulties and tried to warn those at the head of the State by means of our voting papers in case of necessity. Governments and nations can achieve success only if their foreign and international policies were co-ordinated and were compatible with each other. For us now, there is nothing more left to do than to express, from the floor of this House, the sorrow which we feel at the present day plight of Mosul."

Inspite of this general disapproval, the Treaty has been accepted both by the Popular Party (the Party in Power and the National Assembly and has already been ratified. The main consideration, which secured the majority of votes for the Treaty both in the Assembly and the Party meeting, was that no better solution of the dispute was possible. There were only two alternatives to the present Treaty viz., (1) to disturb the *status quo* and snatch away Mosul from Iraq by means of war; (2) to leave the dispute unsettled as had been the case till the last negotiations. The first alternative had to be rejected; for, the final success in a war against England was uncertain for Turkey; and no reasonable Turk would advocate a war for his war-weary and dilapidated country. The second alternative caused a great strain upon Turkey's resources and diverted the money, necessary for developing the country, to the equipment of the army which, strictly speaking, was an unproductive outlay of capital.

Hence the inevitable had to be accepted willy nilly. Turkey thus secures, so argue the protagonists of this Treaty, the peace necessary for putting her house in order.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

WORKING MAN'S LIFE

TRIALS AND COMPENSATIONS

Concluding an article in the "Tit Bits" Mr. Arthur J. Cook writes:—

Let me end the narrative here, as Keir Hardie once ended a long talk I had with him when he was in one of his rare moods of reminiscence: Looking back, there is not much in my life that I would wish to change. The life of a working-class leader is not an easy life. He is away from home more than most men, and does not get much opportunity of seeing his family. But (as Hardie said) there are compensations in this life—and the chief of them is the comradeship of the rank and file, the trust they will give you when they feel you can be trusted. I have that, and as long as I retain it I am satisfied to go on with the task they have placed in my hands.

LABOUR IN GOLD COAST MINES

STATE OF MINING INDUSTRY

According to the summary of a report by the Secretary of Mines on the Gold Coast mineral industry for 1924-25, the most difficult problem for the mining undertakings is to obtain underground workers. Recruiting was prohibited in July 1924, but again sanctioned in March 1925. At that date, however, farming had begun and there was little labour available. The mine owners had no difficulty about obtaining surface workers, but the gold mining operations requiring underground workers were hampered by the shortage of labour.

The article in the last number of "Industrial and Labour Information", published by the International Labour Office, which deals with this situation, continues as follows:—

"Since the publication of Prof. Sir William Simpson's report there has been much improvement in health conditions. The vital statistics however, still show clearly why mining is unpopular. A death rate of 60.48 per 1,000 is reported for Northern Territory labourers, who had undergone no medical inspection before the recruitment and of 47.82 for those who had, while the Nigerian labourers' death rate was 41.55. The evidence seems to show that even with examination before recruitment the decisive factor is to be found in the conditions in the mines and mining compounds themselves, but especally in the former, where the presence of water and absence of light sometimes give rise to most unsanitary conditions.

A very reliable indication of "native" opinion on mining conditions is that, from 343 survivors of 361 labourers recruited from Nigeria in 1923, there were 57 desertions. No doubt the new regulations for mining sanitation will effect an improvement, but the whole conditions of work underground still need examination." (I.F.T.U.")

INCREASED PENSIONS FOR MINERS

The French Chamber has accepted a proposal made by the Minister of Labour, Durafour, concerning increased pensions for miners and their widows, and the financial re-organisation of the independent mine-workers' pensions funds.

The result of this is that old-age pensions for miners of 55, after 30 years service, are increased from 2500 to 3000 francs, and widows' pensions are raised proportionately. Miners with more than 30 years service are to receive an additional 36 francs for each further year, instead of 30 francs as formerly. As both in the North and in the Pas de Calais, there are very many workers in the mines who have given 40 years service many miners will now be entitled to a pension of 3360 francs.

EIGHT-HOUR CONVENTION

It seems that Belgium is to set a good example and help to destroy the validity of the excuse so long given by the industrial countries for their delay in ratifying the Washington eight-hour Convention, to the effect that they could not do so until other industriol nations would do the same. This development in Belgium has been possible because, in spite of many ups-and-downs, the democratic majority managed to hold together and plainly does not intend to forget its promises. When Poullet took office with the backing of this majority, he declared, in agreement with his supporters—the socialists were unanimous in promising support—that he proposed to deal first of all with the financial situation of Belgium and place it on a sound foundation, but that this should not be allowed to prejudice the introduction of democratic reforms which could be carried through without immediate financial sacrifices. It was in accordance with this policy that the Cnamber agreed to the Rent Act and the Act conierning the psohibition of the use of white lead. Following on these decisions comes the vote on the Washington Convention which will safeguard the statutory eight-hour day against every attack. Suh an outstandng viotory for the Belgian workers could not fail also to have its influence on the delaying taities of the other industrial countries, and will be a decided encouragement to the whole world labour movement. The vote in the Belgian Chamber will once more emphasise the fact that the eight-hoor day has taken so firm a hold, that the industrial states must all equally he concerned with prompt ratification in the interests of an ordered economic life. According to latest reports the German Minister of Labour has declared, in the course of a conversation in Geneva with the French Labour Minister, that the German Cobine intends to present a Bill for the ratification of the Convention, as soon as the alterations have been made which are required by existing internal legislation.—(I.F.T.U.)

37 WOMEN UNIONISTS SENT TO PRISON

The International Labour News Service of the American Federation of Labour reports that 37 women in Chicago have been sentenced to spend from 10 to 50 days "in the vilest county jail in the world because they are members of organised labour"; and in addition they have been fined from 100 to 350 dollars each. "These martyrs to trade unionism are Chicago citizens who are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. They are charged with violating an injunction issued by the notorious Judge Denis E. Sullivan during the great strike in the Chicago dress industry two years ago. A number of the women sentenced to jail have four and five children and invalid husbands. Authorities at the Cook County jail are puzzled as to what to do with the children, particularly with the infants. It has been suggested that a nursery be established at the jail, and this probably will be done. This means of course, that these infants are to become the prisoners of the State of Illinois because their mothers have had the temerity to join a Labour Union.

"Priests, preachers and rabbis, club-women and social workers have pleaded with judge Sullivan to show mercy to these helpless women, but the judge has been deaf to all entreaties." (I.F.T.U.)

DEATH OF ANTON NEMEC

Anton Nemec one of the best-known Labour and Trade Union leaders under the old Austrian monarchy, has just died after an illness which has long compelled him to give up all his activities. Nemec in the earliest days of the international trade union movement attended an international trade union congress as delegate of the Czech separatists, and he also carried on his activities for a long while in Vienna where he became candidate of the Social-Democratic Party. Nemec was as gifted a journalist as he was orator, politician and trade union leader, and he worked for a generation propagating the ideas of socialism. As a Czech it fell on his shoulders to act as connecting link between the German and the Czech socialists, and he was peculiarly suited to perform such a function to perfection.—(I.F.T.U.)

CONDITION OF COLONIAL LABOUR

Although slavery may have been abolished, the conditions under which "natives" work in various colonies and protectorates are often most unsatisfactory. In certain areas, the indentured workers have no guarantees with respect to the measures taken for thier maintenance; the method of payment of their wages; medical assistance, compensation for sickness, accident or death, and repatriation. Finally, a breach of contract by the worker is often considered a criminal offence. In other districts the authorities employ forced labour, sometimes without exempting the unfit, the aged, women or children. Finally, skilled workers are prevented from entering certain manual occupations on the grounds of colour or race.

The attention of the International Labour Office has been drawn to these questions by the discussions of the League of Nations and the debates in the British House of Lords. Although it does not propose to draw up a "Charter of Native Labour", the International Labour Organisation might usefully submit to the Governments concerned various draft agreements for organising the protection of native labour in certain special respects.

JOINT MARITIME COMMISSION

The Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Office recently held a meeting in Paris under the Chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine, President of the Governing Body.

The Commission discussed the drafts for an International Convention on Seamen's Articles of Agreement, and a Recommendation on the General Principles for the Inspection of the Conditions of Work of Seamen. Both questions are included on the agenda of the Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference, which will open on 7th June next at Geneva.

A sub-committee submitted a report which it hod adopted on the traffic conneced with the engagement of seamen, and cerain other abuses from which seamen suffer when ashore. This report will form the subject of a draft resolution to be laid before the next Conference.

Finally, the seamen's representatives stated their intention of requesting the International Labour Conference on 7th June to include on the agenda of the 1927 sesion the question of the International regulation of hours of work at sea. This was in accordance with the resolution adopted by the French Federation of Seamen's Unions. Since the Genoa Conference this question has been lfft in abeyance. After considerable discussion the shipowners' representatives stated that they would report to their organisations on the resolution and the discussion of the Commission.

FEDERATION OF INTELLECTUAL WORKERS

The Federation of Intellectual workers in Czechoslovakia has succeeded in grouping almost all th e associations of intellectual workers in the country, among which may be mentioned those of artists, mosicians, aithors, journalists, barristers, solicitors, architects and engineers, civil servants, professors and teachers, and students.

According to a report published in "Industrial ond Labour Information"; issued by the International Labour Office, the programme of the Federation is as follows:

(1) A minimum salary corresponding to the cost of living and to the cost of preliminary studies, as also to seniority in service and efficiency.

(2) A compulsory contract of service.

(3) An indemnity in the event of dismissal or sickness.

(4) Compulsory pension and social insurance

(5) Protection of intellectual property, and the sharing of all profits resulting from intellectual work.

The Federation's programme involves hostility to no person, and in particular provides for cordial cooperation with manual workers, the League of Nations, and the International Labour Office.

CONDITIONS OF WORK AND LIFE OF JOURNALISTS

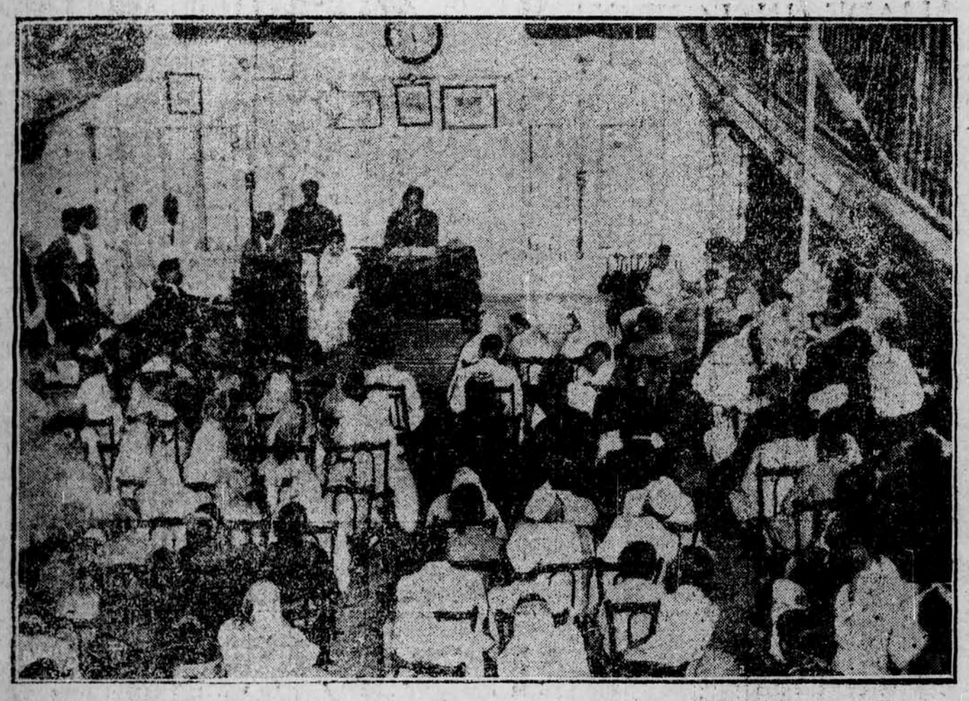
For its enquiry into the conditions of work and life of journalists, the International Labour Office has made use of a simple and points, financial reasons having prevented brief questionnaire dealing with definite any long journeys or enquiries on the spot. The questionnaire was sent to 57 associations and unions of journalists in the following countries: Austria, the Argentine, Belgium, Bulgario, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Chili, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembour Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey United States, Uruguay, or 33 countries in all. The questionnaire was also sent to various individual journalists and intellectual workers. The total number issued was about 100.

So far 29 replies, relating to the following 17 countries, have been received: Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal Roumania, Spain, Sweden, United States. The French and German replies are particularly interesting that of the French Union of journalists being made with great care and lucidity. The reply from the German Press Union contains very valuable information, as also that of Czechoslovakia. It is hoped very shortly to publish a preliminary report on the basis of the replies already received.

In the meantime, the International Labour Office has referred to the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperotion at Paris the part of the replies relating to the legal status of the press. The chapter dealing with this subject will be written by the Institute, which will also be able to use material of its own.

A few months will be needed for compiting the analysis of the replies, drawing up the report and the necessary translations, but it is hoped that by September, when the ordinary Assembly of the League of Nations will be held, the International Labour Office will be in a positon to place the report in the hands of the persons concerned.

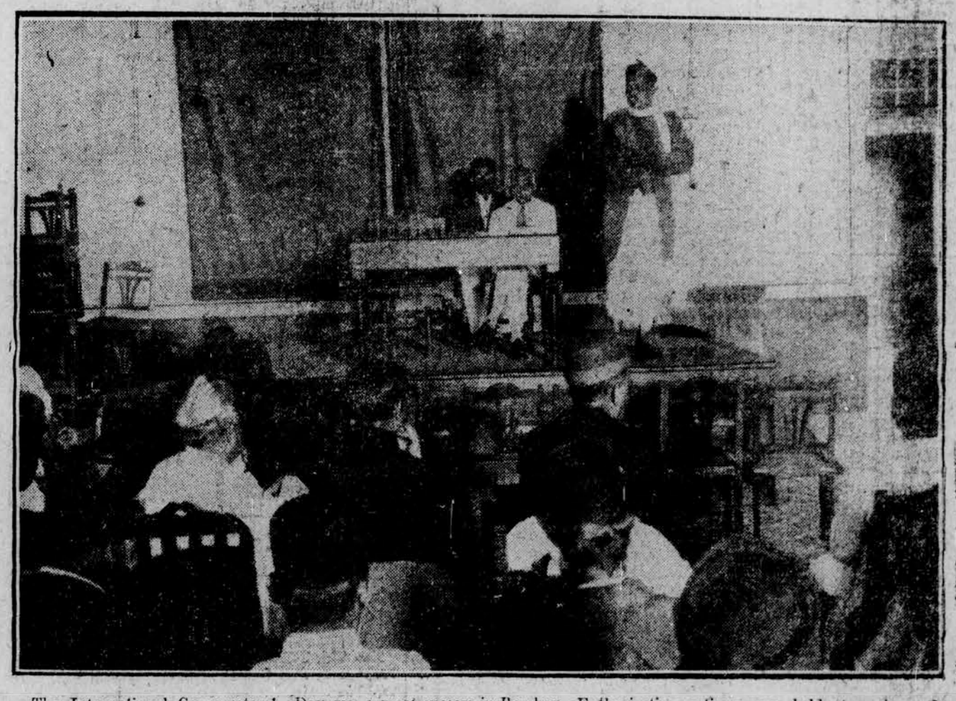
MUSIC SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.



"Chronicle" Photos.

The anniversary of the Indian School of Music was celebrated at the Vanita Visram Hall, on Saturday evening. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza presided.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY.



The International Co-operators' Day was a great success in Bombay. Enthusiastic meetings were held at various places in Bombay when well-known Co-operators addressed the gatherings. One such meeting was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall over which the Hon. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Ag. Advocate-General, presided. Mr. N. M. Joshi is seen addressing the gathering.

LATE MR SHAMS A. TYEBJI.

FREEMASONS' TRIBUTE.

At the Funeral Lodge meeting held in memory of the late Mr. Shams A. Tyebji at Lodge Islam on last Wednesday Rt. Wor. Bro. Hon. Mr Justice M. A. Khan in the course of his oration dwelt at length on many aspects of the deceased's career from his early life. Referring to his life in England he said: I first met Rt. Wor. Bro. Shams Tyebji while he was on a short visit to Cambridge prior to his departure for India. I was so much taken up with the charms of his personality that in the short time we were together we became great friends, and unknown to him, I wrote to my brother in Bombay to secure him as his partner in the solicitor's business. He did not confine his activities to the legal profession. For many years he discharged his onerous duties of honorary secretary of the Adams Wylie Hospital to the entire satisfaction of everybody concerned. He was also Hon. Secretary of the Sulemani Jamat Zakhira and Managing Trustee of the Sulemani Jamat Orphanage. In addition to his onerous work Rt. Wor. Bro. Shams Tyebji was a keen sportsman. For many years he acted as Hon. Secretary of the cricket and quadrangular matches of the Islam Gymkhana. He was initiated into Freeonmasonry in this Lodge on 19th October, 1909. He assisted in the working of the Lodge since he saw the light of Freemasonry, and was installed in the Eastern Chair in 1909. As Rt. Wor. Master, he was so popular that a large number of Masons were made during his term of office. The Grand Lodge conferred upon him the office of Assistant Grand Marshal in 1920, and assistant Sword Bearer in 1923. We shall long cherish his memory and pray for his everlasting happiness and peace in the Grand Lodge above.

Rt. Wor. Master B. S. Turkhad associated with Rt. Wor. Bro. Justice Mirza and said it was during the regime of the late Bro. Shams Tyebji that he had seen the light of freemasonry. He paid tribute in glowing terms in regard to the deceased's activities as a freemason.

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An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Narottam Morarjee presiding.

The Chairman presented the annual report of the Directors for the year ending March 31st, 1926. It showed that the Company had made a net profit of Rs. 13,36,741-1-9 including Rs. 3,39,342-2-6 brought forward from the last year's accounts. An ad interim dividend of Rs. 2-0 per share was paid for six months ending 30th September, 1925, from the amount of profit. Out of the remainder the Directors had ear-marked Rs. 5,00,000 for depreciation of machinery, building dead stock and electric light installation leaving a balance of Rs. 6,36,741-1-9. From that the Director set aside Rs. 7,241-1-0 to the Reserve Dividend Fund, bringing it to Rs. 8,25,000.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Trikamdas Morarji had joined the Directorate of the Company during the year.

The meeting adopted the Directors' report unanimously and resolved to declare a final dividend for six months ended 31-3-26 at the rate of Rs. 4-0 per whole and Rs. 2-2-5 per half share.

The meeting terminated after re-electing the retiring Directors and appointing auditors for the current year.

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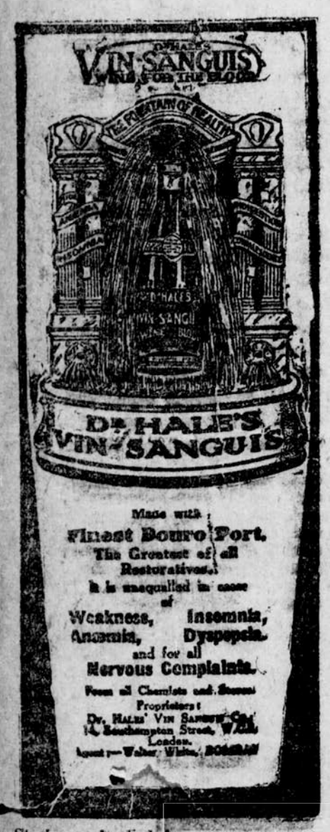

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HIGH COURT.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

ALLEGED ABETMENT BY WOMAN'S FATHER

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaoker, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, disposed of the application filed by one Abdulgafur Myabhai against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Broach who had ordered a re-trial of the petitioner and two others in a case against them on charges of bigamy, ddultery, and illegally detaining a married woman, under Sections 494, 497 and 498 respectively of the Indian Penal Code.

It was alleged by the complainant Fidahussein Sultanalli that he was married to the first accused Khatijabai in 1909. As, however, she left him after two years, he filed a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights in 1914, in which a decree was passed in his favour directng Khatijabai to return to him. She disregarded this order, and began to live as the mistress of the second accused Abdulgafar (the present petitioner), by whom she had two children. Khatijabai, subsequently, performed "nikah" (marriage) with him without obtaining a divorce from the complainant, contrary to Mahommedan law and custom, although the decree against her for the restitution of conjugal rights was still in force. Her father Akbaralli, the third accused helped them in their immoral and illegal conduct by giving them all the necessary facilities. Under the circumstances, the complainant prosecuted them on the above charges before the First Class Magistrate of Ankleshwar.

HUSBAND'S ACQUIESCENCE.

The defence of the second accused (the petitioner) was that the complainant had, by his long course of inattentive conduct, shown his acquiescence, and he had never made an attempt to execute the decree for restitution of conjugal rights. He was harassing him with a view to extort money. He had paid Rs. 2,500 to the complainant in 1915 on his promising to pass a divorce-deed, but after receiving the money he fraudulently refused to do so. The complainant, thereafter referred the matter to the Jamat who fined the accused. The complainant also prosecuted him for adultery with his wife, but the case was compounded and was referred to arbitration. The accused deposited Rs. 1,800 with the arbitrators to be paid to the complainant, but as the latter refused to pass the divorce—deed, he demanded the amount back. The complainant therefore had filed this case to harass them.

The Magistrate held that the conduct of the accused in sleeping over his rights was fatal to his case, and that he had lost his remedy by delay as well as by connivance. He, therefore, discharged all the accused. The complainant having appealed to the Sessions Judge, a retrial was directed.

Against that order the second accused applied to the High Court in revision.

Their Lordships in rejecting the application, observed that one of the important ponts in the case was whether there was consent or connivance on the part of the husband. Mere inaction did not amount to consent. That question could ony be decided by evidence, for which re-trial was necessary.

PLEADER'S SUSPENSION.

REVIEW APPLICATION REJECTED.

Before Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Madgaoker on the Appellate Side of the High Court, an application for review was presented by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, a pleader of the Bombay Small Causes Court, who was suspended for four years for unprofessional conduct in December last by an order of the High Court.

The petitioner, who argued his case in person, submitted that there were obvious errors and mistakes of fact as well as serious irregularities of procedure. The Court had not made any enquiries to verify the allegations against him and had not called for a report from the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Further, the complaining judges had the power, under S. 83 & 85 of the Small Cause Court Act, to punish an offending pleader summarily, but the fact that no judge of the Small Causes Court had done so was an indication that the petitioner was not obstructing the judges, nor treating them with disrespect. The petitioner further submitted that the Bombay High Court had decided in a case that a pleader should show to the Court any errors in its judgment, and in accordance with that ruling he had criticised the judges at times in the interests of his clients. The suspension for 4 years amounted to a loss of practice worth Rs. 1 lakh, and a fine of such a magnitude was out of all proportion to the offence.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the petition, held that there were no errors of law or new matters of evidence which alone would justify the Courts' interference in a review petition, under order 47 rule (1) of the Civil Procedure Code. Their Lordships then referred to the apologetic attitude taken by the petitioner's counsel at the trial Court where he had accepted the allegations against him and pleaded for indulgence. This was in strange contrast to the present attitude of the petitioner who seemed still to think that he had done nothing wrong and was unjustly punished, and contended that every point against him ought to have been strictly proved and a different procedure adopted. In their Lordship's opinion the petitioner's argument was wholly erroneous, and there were no grounds for the Court's interference.

We understand that the petitioner contemplates an appeal to the Privy Council against this order.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

JUSTICE PERCIVAL PRESIDES.

The Third Criminal Sessions for the year 1926 opened at the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival presiding. Thirty cases have been committed to this Sessions. There are eight cases of murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, two of rape, one of attempt to commit rape, three of kidnapping, one of forgery, one of abetment of forgery, one of dacoity, and others of minor offences such as theit.

ALLEGED HOUSE BREAKING AND GRIEVOUS HURT.

Emperor vs. Morarji Khimji.

At the Third Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival and a common jury, one Morarji Khimji was charged with house-breaking and grievous hurt. The prosecution case was that the accused worked as an assistant to a caterer whose services were employed by Lalji Doongarsy on the occasion of a marriage in the latter's family. At midnight on the 25th of March, 1926, Lalji's Bhayya noticed the accused getting into the house of Lalji through an open window and going into the Diwankhana. The Bhayya questioned the accused, whereupon the accused pretended to be the watchman of Lalji. A struggle ensued between the Bhayya and the accused in which the Bhayya's ear was bitten by the accused and the Bhayya also sustained some minor injuries. Soon after the struggle, the accused while escaping was arrested by the police and identified by the Bhayya.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict and his Lordship directed the accused to be brought up for sentence to-day.

Mr. S. B. Banaji, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution; while the accused was undefended.

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AND STILL THEY COME.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AT PABNA.

CALCUTTA, July 2.

A disturbance arose at Pabna on Thursday during the passage of a procession carrying idols which had been desecrated.

Enquiries show that a large Hindu procession consisting of about 10,000 Hindus with music and Sankirtan parties started at six yesterday evening carrying the mutilated idols from the spot where they had been placed for immersion. When the procession turned towards the west near Sulav Bhavder it was opposed by some Mahomedans with lathis mostly tailors who declared they would not allow the procession to pass that way as a mosque was situated behind the shop of a Punjabi shoe seller. The Hindus in spite of the opposition tried to proceed whereupon the Mahomedans used lathis and brickbats were also thrown. A brickbat struck Babu Rash Behari Saha, a cloth merchant and Municipal Commissioner who was leading the procession, injuring him severely on the forehead. This infuriated the Hindus who with lathis, firewood, pieces of bamboo and whatever they could gather in the locality attacked the Mahomedans.

A FREE FIGHT

A free fight ensued and the Mahomedans fled inside the mosque where also the Hindus pursued and dispersed them. The District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent arrived on the scene and with great difficulty pacified the rioters.

The procession with the images then proceeded along its route with music. A posse of reserve police with arms was deputed to go with the procession and the immersion ceremony took place without further disturbance.

CASUALTIES.

A report from the hospitals shows that two Hindus including Rash Behari Saha and seven Mahomedans were injured during the riot. The injuries of one Hindu boy and one Mahomedan are serious and their dying declarations were recorded last night by a Deputy Magistrate.

The news of the rioting spread quickly and several batches of Mahomedans carrying lathis and crying "Allah Ho Akbar" proceeded to the market. The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police with a force of police dispersed them. A police patrol in motor buses and cars guarded the town and neighbouring villages last night.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

The District Magistrate has advised the Sub-Divisional Officer to promulgate a general order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in Municipal area prohibiting the passing of all processions without license from police, any gathering of 5 or more persons on roads, streets or lanes, coming out of any person with lathis on roads etc. and holding of any meeting. This order will remain in force for 30 days.

It is understood that authorities have wired to Dacca and Jalpaiguri for military police.

SEVERAL ARRESTS

Mob of Mahomedans is still seen loitering in several places even in the court compound, in spite of the order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. At the Radhanagore suburb of the town Mahomedans entered the dispensary of Dr. Panchanan Pal but dispersed on the arrival of the Superintendent of Police. Many litigants did not attend the court for fear of molestation, and business in the court is at a standstill.

Brajaballav Saha, Nritya Gopal Saha, Nutabar Karmakar, Jyotish Chandra Nandi and Khudiram Saha have been arrested and bail has been refused. Rabindra Nath Lahiri was arrested and released on bail of Rs. 500. Braja Ballav Saha was arrested to-day while he went to Thana in the morning to lodge a complaint. Commissioner, Rajashahi Division and D. I. G. of Police will arrive here tomorrow morning.—A. P.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal addressed a large gathering at Mymensingh and discussed at great length the present political situation in reference to Bengal. He urged the necessity of Hindu Sangathan and Responsive Co-operation as the only reasonable policy they should follow.

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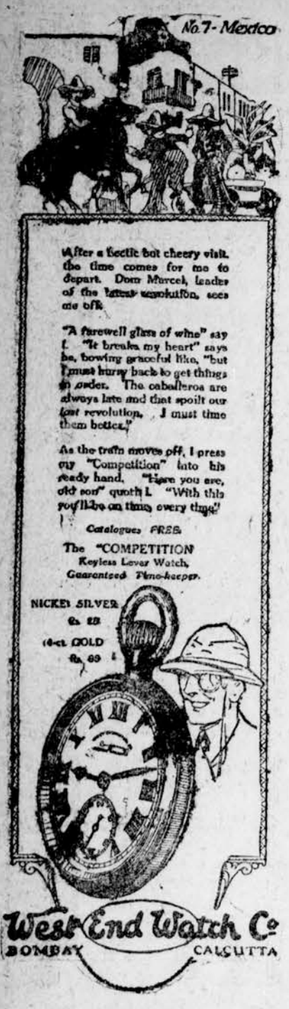
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